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Socialists Win Gains in Lisbon

Ruling Promises Return of Paper

LISBON, May 28 (Reuters).—Lisbon's Socialist party today apparently lifted its boycott of other meetings and scored a victory in the battle for editorial control of the Socialist-owned newspaper *República*.

The party said in a statement that Socialist ministers Mario Soares and Francisco Salgado had attended today's Cabinet session because the government responded to their demand for a discussion on Angola, where more than 500 people have died in clashes among the three main movements seeking self-independence control.

Until today, the party had insisted that it would return only if the ruling Armed Forces Movement took action to curb Communist domination of the trade union, news media and local administration.

The Socialists demanded further talks with the Military Revolutionary Council, Portugal's supreme authority, to decide whether they would remain in the government.

Socialist Rebuke Ordered

The council had been ordered the Armed Forces Movement's only to rebuke the Socialists for their boycott.

Although the Socialists said their return was only temporary, the Information Minister, Mr. Jorge Correia Jesuino, said that it represented a good gesture.

He told a luncheon of the Lisbon American Club that the crisis was a "mini-crisis which soon will be over."

Mr. Correia Jesuino also said that the Socialists would be moved from the offices of the public newspaper, which the government temporarily closed last week as soon as the Socialist movement requested it.

He said that the government as council had ruled last night that Communist printing workers broken the press law by occupying the premises last week and trying to oust Socialist editor Rui Rego.

Quick Reopening Seen

Asked when the newspaper would reopen, he replied: "Tomorrow, or the day after—soon."

Meanwhile, non-Communist citizens working in the center are the files of the former time's secret police are stored in a statement that they had resigned.

They claimed that the remaining staff—Communists—were being used to "erase" the records of the secret police is known to be collected compromising information about anti-fascist leaders, many of whom are now prominent in political life.

There were also other signs of continuing rift between the Socialists and Communists who, with the center-left Popular Democrats, share power in government with the Armed Forces Movement.

The Socialists and the Popular Democrats announced they would boycott a march planned by the Communist party here tonight in support of the Armed Forces Movement.

Both accused the Communists of trying to appear to be the party supporting the Armed Forces Movement.

Anti-NATO Protest

LISBON, May 28 (UPI).—A but noisy demonstration took place today as the Portuguese Socialist Organization ships docked here after news of the Portuguese.

is the military leadership move to reassure NATO it would join in the alliance, about 10 members of the Trotskyite Popular Democratic Union holed under Communist flags and went to shout "NATO, out!"

They were outnumbered by hundreds of Portuguese who, along the red and green national banner, turned up at a Communist party rally a mile from the NATO ships in support of the military regime.

S. Held Ending Aid

PHILIPPINE MILITARY. MANILA, May 28 (AP).—The United States has informed the Philippine government that it will end its program of grants military assistance by 1978, government sources said today. Military assistance after that will be only on the basis of loans concessional terms, the sources said. The United States, which has been reducing the grants program two years ago, supplies the Philippines with the bulk of its military equipment and has provided more than \$800 million in aid since 1947.



BREAKFAST MEETING—Four of the foreign ministers attending energy and economic meetings in Paris talking after a breakfast at the French Foreign Ministry. From left: James Callaghan of Britain, Henry Kissinger of the United States, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and their host, Jean Sauvagnargues of France.

Warns Against Making Economic Issues Political

Kissinger Outlines U.S. Aid to Poorer Countries

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 28 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, warning that "economic issues are turning into central political issues," announced today a series of steps to be taken by the United States to ease the plight of the poorer countries of the world.

He told Western ministers at a conference of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that they must work together to restore sustained and stable economic growth, but added that in an increasingly interdependent world this would not be enough to assure prosperity.

"Our economic well-being depends on a structure of international cooperation in which the developing countries are, and perceive themselves to be, participants," he declared. "The new problems of our era—insuring adequate supplies of food, energy and raw materials—require a world economy that accommodates the interests of developing as well as developed countries."

Mr. Kissinger made his remarks before leaving for the NATO summit meeting in Brussels.

Specific Initiatives

Mr. Kissinger, expanding on earlier pronouncements, said that the United States was now ready to work toward long-term stability and growth in export earnings of developing countries and pledged specific U.S. initiatives to this end.

He announced a significant change in U.S. food policies by reporting a presidential decision that the United States will contribute toward a \$1-billion fund to increase food production in developing countries.

At the World Food Conference in Rome last November, oil-producing states, led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, launched the idea of the fund, which would finance such things as irrigation projects and new seed development for the poorer countries. At that time, the United States was unenthusiastic.

President Ford's decision to participate was seen by international food specialists as important both in practical and symbolic terms. It represents one of the rare joint efforts by the never-rich oil states and the older-rich industrial states to deal with a specific problem of developing countries.

It was seen as a good omen for a future dialogue between oil-producer and consumer countries over energy supplies and prices. Mr. Kissinger has been urging that negotiations for an energy conference be reopened, after a stalemate six weeks ago in Paris.

Developing countries have been demanding redistribution of the world's wealth as part of a new international economic order. High among their specific demands has been to arrest price volatility of the commodities and materials they export to give them more earnings stability.

Special Trust Fund

In a move to further reduce the tensions between developing and developed countries, Mr. Kissinger said that the United States supported creation of a special trust fund of up to \$2 billion under the International Monetary Fund to be used to help the most seriously affected.

The United States has proposed that gold now held by the IMF be supplemented by other contributions, especially from oil producers, and be used to provide resources for half the \$2 billion.

In the area of commodity trade,

he said the time was ripe for a detailed look at solutions that will benefit producers and consumers alike.

"Specifically, we are ready to discuss new arrangements for individual commodities on a case-by-case basis," Mr. Kissinger said. Generally, other delegations found Mr. Kissinger's remarks "constructive."

But the Foreign Minister of

Ireland, Garret Fitzgerald, observed that he had the impression the industrial countries were congratulating themselves too much in finally deciding to take responsibilities that they have evaded for so long.

The OECD ministers tonight issued a "declaration on relations with developing countries," which expressed their resolve to reopen talks on energy matters with developing countries and to bring food and other raw materials into the discussion.

The first reaction from developing countries was issued last night by Algeria's government-run press, which said: "The United States is still trying to maneuver to dominate not only the countries of the Third World, but the Western industrial countries as well, and is preparing an American solution taking account only of American interests."



PROTEST IN VIENTIANE—Pathet Lao soldier (right) keeping an eye on disgruntled Lao-tian employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development who were protesting Tuesday that students who seized the AID compound have kept them from being paid. Demonstrators ended their occupation of the compound yesterday and released hostages.

AID to Leave by June 30

Laos Seizure of U.S. Mission Ends, 3 Freed

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 28 (AP).—Student demonstrators ended their eight-day occupation today of the USAID compound in Vientiane, freeing two U.S. Marines and an American civilian who had been confined during anti-American demonstrations.

The three, heavily bearded, seemed in good condition as they emerged under an agreement in which U.S. authorities bowed to demands for total shutdown of the U.S. Agency for International Development Mission by June 30.

Marine Sgt. Donald Wilburn, 28, at first refused to roll up the metal protective gates of the building where he had remained at his guard post.

"Everybody kept telling me to open up except my boss," he said later, referring to the noncommissioned officer in charge of his unit. Sgt. Wilburn finally relented for U.S. Charge d'Affaires Christian Chapman.

The others released were Marine Sgt. Roger Murphy and the civilian, William Darden.

Violation Charged

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said, meanwhile, that the Laotian government has left a police force inside the USAID compound in violation of the agreement ending the occupation. The spokesman said that Mr. Chapman, reportedly angry at the violation, will meet with Laotian leaders to reopen negotiations and "lay out the problem."

Along a corridor inside the USAID compound, Sgt. Wilburn had spread an incendiary powder,

which he said would have gone up in thick smoke when lit. He had placed "No Smoking" signs near the door.

Asked how he spent his hours of confinement, Sgt. Wilburn took out a paperback Bible and put it on a desk. Then he and Sgt. Murphy, 22, drove off to get their first regular meal in a week.

Five American paymasters entered the paper-strewn compound after Pathet Lao and student demonstrators left and paid \$25 advances to Laotian AID employees.

Mr. Chapman said it was necessary to pay the staff immediately because they had not been paid for more than two weeks and "their families are going hungry."

Orderly Restoration

The restoration of the compound to the Americans was calm and relatively orderly despite a week of harassment by the demonstrators.

Mr. Chapman agreed to student insistence that they accompany the Americans on an inspection tour with reporters so they could not be accused of destruction. Mr. Chapman said:

Soviet Super Lemon

MOSCOW, May 28 (UPI).—Super Lemon is here. The newspaper *Vechernyaya Moskva* said today that a scientist in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan has grown a lemon weighing 4.5 pounds.

"They are very suspicious of all Americans now."

Mr. Chapman said that the next order of business was preparing to turn over property and equipment to the Laotian government. The heads of government will certainly discuss such questions as arms negotiations with the Soviet Union and its allies, the progress of the security of the country, Middle East negotiations, but NATO "problems on the flanks" will not be ignored.

Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel will meet here.

Similar Demands

Many government agencies and departments have been hit by similar demands in the last two weeks with rightist officials being forced out of office as the Communist-backed Pathet Lao consolidated its hold on the government.

Yesterday's pact came after tension during which the American colony of 1,000 was reduced and police stood by while students and others looted the AID compound and some of the houses in an American area on the outskirts of the city.

Eighty more Americans left on a charter flight to Bangkok yesterday, leaving only about 180 Americans in the country.

In Washington, the State Department ordered an accelerated evacuation of U.S. officials from Laos to reduce their number to 50 as soon as possible, informed sources said today.

On Arrival in Brussels

Ford Declares NATO Is Base of U.S. Policy

By James Goldborough

BRUSSELS, May 28 (NYT).—President Ford arrived here tonight and immediately began a series of talks with other NATO leaders on problems within the alliance as well as those with the Soviet Union and its allies.

On his first trip to Europe as President, Mr. Ford indicated in a Washington departure statement that a major reason for the trip was to reassure U.S. allies. "I want to reaffirm at this time the U.S. commitment to NATO which is so vital to American well-being and security," he said.

After arriving, Mr. Ford said that the alliance remains the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy. "Reducing tension with Eastern Europe," he added, can go forward only on the basis of strong and secure alliance defenses.

Alliance Remains Strong

"I have come to tell my NATO colleagues and the people of Europe that our great alliance remains strong," Mr. Ford said. During the two-day NATO summit conference, the third ever held, Mr. Ford will meet with heads of governments from other NATO countries and will address a special session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council.

Particular interest will be given to separate meetings Mr. Ford will have with the Greek and Turkish premiers tomorrow morning, followed by an afternoon meeting with Portuguese Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

Mr. Ford lost no time in getting into the bilateral meetings tonight. He went straight from the airport to the Royal Palace for talks with King Baudouin and Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans.

Belgium has now become the key nation in the fighter aircraft competition between the United States and France. Three other NATO countries—Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark—have said that they would buy the U.S.-made F-16 if Belgium makes the same decision.

Mr. Ford discussed the aircraft issue with Mr. Tindemans tonight. After the meeting, the Belgian Premier told newsmen that he needed further information from the United States and France but that Belgium would decide within two weeks which plane it would buy.

In an opening statement to the press tonight, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns indicated that the NATO summit meeting had evolved into something different than was intended. Originally, he said, it was supposed to precede the final meeting of the 38-nation European Security Conference, which has dragged on for two years.

Due largely to the relative absence of any of the necessary flexibility in some minds," he continued, "which, as far as the alliance is concerned, must be rapidly dispelled."

He also said that it would be a unique opportunity for "the most open possible exchanges."

This will be one of the first NATO meetings at which intra-alliance problems got equal time with outside problems. The heads of government will certainly discuss such questions as arms negotiations with the Soviet Union and its allies, the progress of the security of the country, Middle East negotiations, but NATO "problems on the flanks" will not be ignored.

Prague Permits Husak's Election

PRAGUE, May 28 (AP).—Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, as expected, approved an amendment today of the constitutional law which will allow party chief Gustav Husak to be elected tomorrow as president.

The changes in the presidency were proposed by the party's central committee yesterday and will relieve 80-year-old Ludvik Svoboda, who has been ill. Previously, the law only spelled out what could be done when a president resigned or died, but not when he was unable to do his job for more than a year.

Mr. Husak will be the only candidate in tomorrow's presidential election by the assembly's 350 deputies from the House of the People and the House of the Nations.

for the first time to try to find a solution for Cyprus.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson will also meet the Greek and Turkish leaders separately during the talks.

Mr. Ford's meeting with Mr. Goncalves tomorrow following the President's remarks last week that governments that include Communists do not belong in NATO should prove interesting. Mr. Goncalves has said that he was coming here to try to correct all the misinformation being spread about his government.

Mr. Luns tried to play down

the trouble on the flanks tonight by saying that this was not the first time NATO allies had had difficulties. He pointed out that his own country, the Netherlands, had been at serious odds with the United States during the decolonization of Indonesia and that more recently Britain and Iceland had fired some shots in their fishing rights dispute.

He also denied that the question of Spain had become a problem for the alliance. "The United States is very realistic and knows how the land lies," he said. "The

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Beirut Fighting Ends

Karami Starts to Form New Lebanese Regime

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, May 28 (NYT).—Rashid Karami, a powerful Moslem political leader, was designated Premier today in an effort to form a government to end bloodshed and anarchy in Lebanon.

The announcement that President Suleiman Franjeh had chosen Mr. Karami to form a Cabinet brought an immediate air of relief to this tense capital, where a week of heavy fighting between armed Christian and Moslem factions has left at least 80 dead and 200 wounded.

The sound of gunfire and rocket explosions, which had been heard through the city until early today, disappeared after Mr. Karami said over the national radio:

"The President of the republic has designated me to form the government whose paramount mission will be to re-establish law, order and tranquility and thereby restore self-confidence in the population so we can begin a sane dialogue."

He was accompanied to the presidential palace to accept his appointment by Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the rightist Phalangist party. The militiamen of that nationalist, largely Christian party have been battling Palestinian guerrillas and other Moslems in outbreaks since April 13.

Disarming Accord

Mr. Karami said that there had been agreement with President Franjeh and Mr. Gemayel that "armed men of all factions withdraw from the streets and dismantle the barricades that have divided the capital."

Since the fighting began last month after Phalangist militia machine-gunned a busload of Palestinians, killing 26 persons, the death toll has totaled 300 persons, many of them civilians caught in crossfire or shot down by snipers.

Mr. Karami, who is known to have the support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by



Rashid Karami

Yassir Arafat, said in his statement that "we will always cooperate with our brothers, the Palestinians, for the achievement of their legitimate national rights in Palestine and for the sake of insuring stability here."

A residue of deep mutual animosity between the Phalangists, who want armed Palestinians brought under military control, and the Palestinians is the main problem that Mr. Karami will have to overcome to achieve a return to peaceful conditions.

Mr. Karami will also have to

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Sees 'Explosive' Situation

Sadat Urges U.S. to Resume Constructive Role in Mideast

By Joe Alex Morris Jr. and Jack Foisie

CAIRO, May 28.—President Anwar Sadat called on the United States yesterday to shake off its post-Vietnam agonies and begin again to play a constructive role in settling the Middle East conflict.

In an interview, the Egyptian head of state said that the situation in the Middle East was "explosive" in the wake of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's failure to achieve a diplomatic breakthrough.

"But even if peace efforts by Mr. Kissinger and at the forthcoming Geneva Middle East conference fail, 'that is not the end of the world,' he said. 'Frankly speaking, I have not yet started preparing for war. I am still preoccupied with the peace process.'"

Mr. Sadat was considerably less pessimistic than Mr. Kissinger, who said recently that there were only two solutions: Either a breakthrough on the diplomatic and political level or another Middle East war.

Mr. Sadat, speaking at his Nile Delta country home, said he was concerned about the lack of initiative from Washington to try to come to grips with the Middle East problem.

That was the message Mr. Sadat obviously plans to take to President Ford, with whom he will meet in Salzburg on June 1-2. Mr. Sadat said that he was looking forward to meeting Mr. Ford "as a friend."

First and foremost, he added, he wants to learn the results of the U.S. reassessment of its Middle East

policy after the failure of Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

He was equally concerned about whether the United States, if it does try to take the initiative again, will be able to carry it through. The weakness of the United States had made it possible for the Soviet Union to get back into the Middle East picture, and had enabled Israel to continue to "damage your image and efforts here by undermining the mission of Dr. Kissinger."

He said that he is seriously concerned about Congress's assumption of a foreign-policy role often at odds with that of the White House. "Where is the United States going with two governments, one in the White House and one on Capitol Hill?" he asked.

Nevertheless, he expressed confidence in the administration. "If I didn't have it, I wouldn't have agreed to meet with President Ford," he said. "I still have my full confidence in Dr. Kissinger."

He called on the United States to make its position clear at Geneva, something he said had not yet been done. "The United States should realize the facts," he said.

"You cannot go on sticking your head in the sand, as you have done in other areas—an oblique reference to Vietnam."

Mr. Sadat said that his goal at Geneva was only to secure an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967. But he

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Russians Deny Signing Pact To Put Soviet Bases in Libya

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 28 (UPI)—The Soviet Union denied yesterday that it had signed an agreement providing for Soviet naval and air bases in Libya during Premier Alexei Kosygin's visit there earlier this month. But it did not specifically deny

reports from Cairo that Moscow had contracted to supply new Soviet weapons to the Libyans, although it did make a \$12-billion estimate as "quite a statement." Diplomatic sources in Cairo have valued the arms accord at \$800 million.

The response, the first here since the reports appeared in the Egyptian press last Friday, was issued in an unsigned but clearly authoritative article in Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, and later circulated in its entirety by Tass, the Soviet press agency. Such a format is sometimes used to express official Kremlin thinking on foreign policy matters.

Harsh Rebuke

Pravda delivered an unusually harsh rebuke of the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram as a "newspaper of an Arab state friendly to the Soviet Union" for having published the report. In fact, Al-Ahram had put the words of the Soviet-Libyan arms agreement at \$4 billion and not the \$2 billion that Pravda had alleged.

After reading such a "crude fabrication," Pravda said, "it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that the mentioned newspaper and those who push it to such kinds of fabrications hostile to the Soviet Union are pursuing quite definite aims."

"They render inestimable service to imperialist forces which dread the prospect of a further strengthening of Soviet-Arab friendship," the party newspaper said.

The reaction occurred at a time when the Soviet Union has been strengthening its ties with Libya in the face of continuing difficulties with Egypt over a Soviet role in the Middle East.

Mr. Kosygin's trip to Libya two weeks ago was viewed in some diplomatic quarters here as a deliberate slight toward Egypt, though the Soviet Premier softened the impact by going to Tunisia before returning home.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, had called off a trip to Egypt in December and has rescheduled it, although Mr. Kosygin had an apparent opportunity to take Mr. Brezhnev's place.

The latest evidence of the new glow in Soviet-Libyan relations was the arrival here Monday of Maj. Omar Abdullah Meheishi, Libya's minister for planning and scientific research, to discuss what Tass described as joint cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. This was taken to mean discussion of possible construction of one or more Soviet nuclear-power stations in Libya. The Libyan minister met yesterday with Sergey Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

U.S. Regrets Israelis' Raid Into Lebanon

Calls for 'Restraint At Sensitive Moment'

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI)—The State Department said yesterday that "we particularly regret" the incursions of Israeli armed forces into Lebanese territory "at a time when Lebanon is beset by internal tensions."

The statement by Robert Fum, the department spokesman, in response to a newsmen's question, added:

"We hope that at this sensitive moment everyone will exercise maximum restraint. We have made known consistently that these incidents of violence are not conducive to the negotiating process in the Middle East."

There was no specific mention of Israel, but a high-ranking State Department official said the statement was meant to caution the Israeli government.

The official said, "We are obviously concerned because, if you look back, it is a more serious crisis in Lebanon than in the past."

In the U.S. view, he said, a possibility for the various factions in Lebanon politics to find a basis for political compromise among Moslem, Christian and pro-Palestine factions has become much more difficult now than it was in previous crises.

Not Necessarily Deliberate

He said it appeared that the Israeli anti-terrorist raids inside Lebanon were "not necessarily deliberate" and that "in the latest incidents they kind of bumped into" the internal feuding in Lebanon.

The official said he doubted that the Israeli military command sought at this time to "eliminate the Palestine Liberation Organization, which could not be done practically."

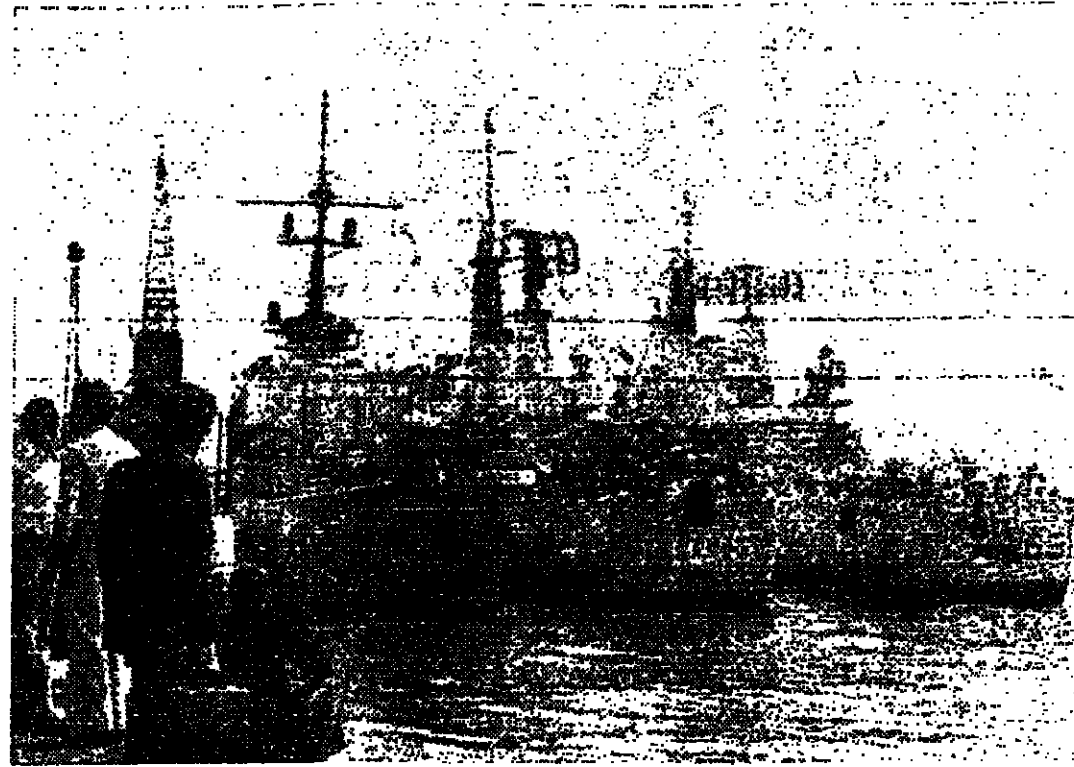
He said that if the Palestine guerrilla leadership gained the upper hand in Lebanon, it would be a cause of grave concern to Israel and might provoke military action of a more serious nature than border raids.

An Israeli Embassy spokesman said the border raids of the last few days were "a matter of routine searching for terrorists" and were restricted to the south, where the guerrillas have bases.

He said guerrillas had fired on Israeli border towns from inside Lebanon with rockets "several times" in the last few days.

Guillaume Trial Is Set

DUSSELDORF, May 28 (AP)—Guenter Guillaume, whose arrest on espionage charges caused the resignation last year of Chancellor Willy Brandt, will go on trial here June 24, the Dusseldorf State Court said today.



SHIPS OF CONTENTION—Some NATO fleetwarships moored in Lisbon, waiting for an upcoming maneuver off the Portuguese coast. Leftists have protested their presence.

Karami Acts to Form Regime; More Desire Beirut Street Fighting Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

overcome the hostility of leftist Moslem political factions toward the Phalangists in obtaining a parliamentary majority for his Cabinet. Consultations with party leaders are scheduled to begin tomorrow on formation of a new Cabinet.

This is also complicated by the approach of parliamentary elections in February, and the election by the next parliament of a new president in June.

But the immediate objective is to restore order and public confidence so that Lebanon's badly damaged economy may be revived.

There are 140 ships waiting to be unloaded in the entrances to the port, which has been paralyzed for eight days. The port office is clogged with millions of undelivered pieces of mail.

The fighting has been a disaster for the small shopkeepers and market vendors who have been unable to get to their places of business, or have had no customers.

By late this afternoon, after Mr. Karami's appointment, garbage trucks were collecting the huge piles of refuse on street corners, and street traffic was beginning to return to normal.

Mr. Karami, the Moslem politi-

cal leader of Tripoli, has been premier seven times since he first assumed the post in 1964. He has been a member of parliament since 1951.

Mr. Karami was supported by all Moslem sectors, which strongly rejected a military Cabinet appointed by Mr. Franjeh last Friday. That Cabinet resigned Monday after its failure to end the fighting.

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said that the Palestine Liberation Organization had to be accepted as the voice of the Palestinians at Geneva.

"If the United States realizes this, I think in time Israel will, too," he agreed that there were differences between his position for Geneva and that of the Palestinians and some other Arabs who want the agenda broadened to include the whole Palestinian question. "But it can be solved among us," he added.

Mr. Sadat said that it was "very logical" to question whether the United States was in a better position to put pressure on Israel today than it had been before the Vietnam collapse. "That is what my Arab colleagues are saying," he noted.

He said that it was "ridiculous" for Israel to continue to defy the United States, and that the United States should continue to put Israel's interests ahead of its own. "I think the United States has reached the position of being not to be or not to be," he said.

On giving Israel everything "he went on, 'and, in spite of that, Israel is defying you. I'm not asking you to drop the special relations between you and Israel. More than that, I'm asking you to provide every Israeli with a tank and gun. But please, ask the American public, ask them to tell Israel to stop this to protect itself inside its borders.'"

Mr. Sadat said that another Middle East war would bring with it another oil boycott: "Why not? It is not to be excluded." He dismissed recent remarks by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger on the use of military force to safeguard oil supplies.

"Please tell him for me that history cannot be reversed," Mr. Sadat said. "It is an empty threat to us."

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U.S. Aids Suez Area

CAIRO, May 28 (UPI)—The United States and Egypt signed two grant agreements today in which \$60 million will be provided toward reconstruction in the Suez Canal area.

The U.S. Embassy said: "One grant for \$30 million will finance power distribution equipment required for the reconstruction of the low-voltage electrical networks in Port Said, Ismailia and Suez City. The second grant for \$30 million will finance road building and related equipment for use primarily in the reconstruction of roads and city streets in the Suez Canal area and its cities."

Saudi Income Taxes Ended for Foreigners

BEIRUT, May 28 (AP)—Saudi Arabia has decreed that all foreigners working in the country are exempt from Saudi income taxes. Foreigners formerly paid between 5 and 30 per cent tax, depending on their salary.

According to unofficial estimates, more than a million foreigners work in Saudi Arabia, most of them Arabs from Yemen, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon. There are about 20,000 Americans, including dependents.

Repatriation To Vietnam

GENEVA, May 28 (AP)—Repatriation requests from Vietnamese refugees have increased sharply in the last two days, according to the office of the UN High Commissioner of Refugees.

Field delegates attribute the upsurge to an announcement Monday that Saigon authorities would welcome the return of Vietnamese who left their country and asked the UN to assist.

A UN spokesman said the total number of repatriation requests received from Vietnamese in Thailand and Guam now stands at 1,500. He pointed out that distribution of questionnaires to would-be returnees among the 46,000 Vietnamese in camps in the United States is about to start. Four UN representatives left for the United States yesterday to direct the operation.

In calling for UN assistance, the Provisional Revolutionary Government in Saigon specifically referred to the need of repatriating "hundreds of children taken away in violation of international law."

UN officials noted that they cannot get involved in arrangements for the return of children unless those responsible for them ask for assistance.

Uncertainty over the status of Vietnamese children evacuated before the end of the fighting is understood to have already produced the first legal disputes in Britain and Denmark.

A private agency, Terre des Hommes, reportedly has appealed to the European Human Rights Commission in an attempt to block efforts to return some 200 children it had taken to Denmark.

Latest refugee figures available here still list about 5,000 Vietnamese "aboard ships" more than one month after the end of fighting. About 37,000 are on Guam and another 23,000 are on Wake Island and Hawaii. There is no firm estimate of how many are in Thailand.

Officials here said that repatriation is bound to be a tedious process. The Saigon request did not set any deadline. It asks the UN to "promote the process of repatriation."

Radiation Found In Tobacco Held A Cancer Factor

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—New research on hamsters at Harvard University tends to support a theory first advanced 11 years ago that alpha radiation from polonium in tobacco might be a cause of lung cancer in smokers. Science magazine reports.

Polonium is present in minute amounts in most plants, including tobacco. It does not "contribute to a cigarette's flavor and should be relatively easy to remove from cigarette smoke," the researchers found.

They also found that lung cancer could be induced in hamsters if polonium were introduced into the trachea, a part of the throat. The polonium then spread to the hamsters' lungs.

It has been calculated that a two-pack-a-day smoker receives 20 rads of radiation during a 25-year period from tobacco smoke. A rad is a unit of radiation.

Cancer was found in the lungs of 53 per cent of the hamsters receiving lifetime radiation doses of 300 rads—15 times more than a heavy smoker. When the dose was dropped to 15 rads, 13 per cent of the hamsters developed lung cancer.

Democrats Nominate Kentucky Governor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28 (AP)—Gov. Julian Carroll was nominated by the Democrats for a full four-year term as governor and will face Robert Gable, who won a four-year race for the Republican nomination.

Gov. Carroll, 44, got a 100,000-plus majority in yesterday's primary over Jefferson County Judge Todd Hollenbach, his main rival for the Democratic nomination for the November general election.

As Referendum Nears

Wilson Says EEC Withdrawal Would Raise Unemployment

LONDON, May 28 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today that a British pullout from the European Common Market would mean more unemployment in Britain.

"I believe a vote to leave the market would have a serious and damaging effect on employment," Mr. Wilson said at a rally.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, a leader of the pro-market faction in Mr. Wilson's divided Labor government, said, "No one can have any idea what course other than chaos, the anti-market forces are proposing for Britain."

Prices Secretary Shirley Williams, another pro-market leader in the government, said, "An immediate steep increase in food prices would be the first result of quitting."

But Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, left-wing chief of the anti-market forces in the Cabinet, said, "What the country is being asked to decide is whether it wants Britain to be self-governing and independent or under commissioners in Brussels it cannot remove."

Vote on June 5

The battle between members of the Wilson government was stepped up as the June 5 Common Market referendum neared.

Britain's 40 million registered voters will be asked to vote on whether they want to remain in the nine-nation European Economic Community into which former Prime Minister Edward Heath, a Conservative, took the country on Jan. 1, 1973.

Recent opinion polls have indicated a 2-1 ratio in favor of staying in on improved membership terms negotiated by the Wilson government during the past year.

Mr. Benn charged that membership in the European Community has pushed Britain's jobs total up by 500,000 and is threatening to "put Britain on the dole."

Mr. Jenkins has branded Mr. Benn's charges "ludicrous" and said, "I find it increasingly dif-

fricult to take Mr. Benn seriously as an economic minister."

"I do not accept the argument that remaining in the market represents a threat to employment," Mr. Wilson said yesterday.

"Barroom Brawl"

The debate is "more like a barroom brawl than the high art," the Guardian of London quoted a member of Parliament as commenting.

Because the Labor party is deeply divided, Mr. Wilson has given government ministers a free hand to campaign for or against the market, although the Cabinet itself decided by a 16-7 vote to support continued membership.

But government officials say that Mr. Wilson did not force the public verbal battle between pro-market and anti-market government ministers that has developed.

Calm Ordered For Cosmonaut

MOSCOW, May 28 (UPI)—One of two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Soyuz-4 space laboratory became so excited about his job that ground controllers ordered him to calm down. Tass said today.

Cosmonaut Yuriy Vladimirovich Sevast'yanov, 40, who has done the bulk of the work on the mission since Soyuz 4 was launched last Sunday, has been overexerting himself, Tass said.

Ground controllers expressed about the amount of exertion asked him to take. One suggested he see a doctor. "Be aware of your weightlessness," the cosmonauts' Lt. Col. Pavel Klimukin, 32, the mission commander.

Italian Lawmakers, Papers Say Police Are Soft on Mafia

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 28 (UPI)—The disappearance of a notorious Sicilian gangster who evaded police surveillance last week has prompted members of Parliament and newspapers to reiterate charges that the Italian law enforcement system is too soft on the Mafia.

The new public attacks on the police occurred as evidence mounting that the Mafia, rather than individual criminals, reaps most of the profits of Italy's thriving "kidnapping industry"—the methodical abduction of wealthy persons to extort huge ransoms.

The vanished mafioso is Gerlando Alberti, 47, whom police officers and public prosecutors have described as a "boss of bosses" in the maze of rivaling and often feuding Mafia networks that have spread from Sicily to the Italian mainland.

Alberti himself, whenever questioned about his underworld connections, would reply mockingly: "The Mafia—what's that? A brand of cheese?"

Alberti is awaiting disposition of his appeal of a six-year prison term imposed on him by a court in Palermo last July on a general charge of criminal conspiracy.

During the trial, Alberti, who was one of 176 defendants, was linked by the prosecution to a long list of murders, kidnappings and other crimes attributed to the Mafia. However, the court found the evidence insufficient to convict him of any of the specific charges.

Under new rules protecting the rights of the accused, Alberti was later freed pending his appeal. Promptly, a Milan court, invoking special legislation to fight the Mafia, sentenced him to five years' police surveillance on Asinara island, off the northwest coast of Sardinia.

On Thursday, Alberti was permitted to travel to Sassari, on Sardinia, to undergo medical tests. He was escorted by a policeman, however, away from his hotel quarters. A nationwide manhunt for him is under way.

Critics of the police asserted that it was scandalous that a person with a long criminal record whom the courts had declared "socially dangerous" should have managed easily to go underground again.

Alberti's escape may herald a new peak in the rash of kidnappings that are plaguing Italy, according to crime experts. During the last few months, an average of one abduction every three days somewhere in the country has been reported. The relatives of victims have been known to pay ransoms amounting to millions of dollars.

Investigators have recently gathered many clues pointing to a Mafia role in "recycling" ransom money.

A self-styled banking expert with a criminal record was arrested in Rome last week when he was found in possession of bank notes that had been paid for the liberation of kidnapped persons. The police allege that the arrestee had specialized in disposing of "hot" Mafia money through credit institutions.

Investigating magistrates from Milan traveled to Sicily in the last few days to question a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Agostino Coppola, as to the origin of funds he had used to buy real estate in various parts of the island. A former pastor in Corleone and Palermo, he has been under arrest since last year on Mafia-connected charges.

The Milan magistrates suspect that real estate ventures of the priest and his brothers, said to be notorious mafiosi, had been financed with money extorted from the families of rich abduction victims in northern Italy.

Kidnap Victim Killed

TURIN, May 28 (AP)—A liberal politician and industrialist kidnapped five days ago has been found murdered, police reported today.

They said that Mario Ceretto, 50, whose charred body was found in a cornfield, was the latest kidnapping fatality of the year.

W. Africa States Sign a Treaty on Economic Unity

LAGOS, West African leader signed a treaty here today creating the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The 9 French, 5 English and 1 Portuguese-speaking countries form the biggest economic group in Africa, with a population of 124 million. They are: Dahomey, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Ghana.

In a joint communiqué read at the signing, the leaders said they plan to make the community "a pragmatic, dynamic and effective institution which would take into account the realities of member-states."

Official sources said that headquarters for the community will be chosen as soon as the treaty is ratified by individual governments.

Japanese Leftists List New Targets

TOKYO, May 28 (AP)—The alleged leader of the ultra-left Japanese Red Army said the group's next targets of attack are Japanese embassies, offices of major trading firms and Japan Airlines, the mass-circulation Yomiuri Shimbun reported this week.

"We have three enemies: Jap- anese embassies, which are branches of Japanese imperialism; trading companies, which are gathering information on us to get with the police; and Japan Air Lines, functioning as an auxiliary for the police," Yomiuri quoted Mrs. Fusako Shigenobu, 36, as saying in dispatch from Tunis.

The newspaper said its correspondent was granted a six-hour interview with the Red Army leader, for whom Japanese police have issued an arrest warrant in connection with the seizure of the French Embassy in Tunis in September, 1971.

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Says Congress Drifts, Doodles

President Taxes Foreign Oil
Another Dollar Per Barrel

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, May 28 (WP).—President Ford announced last night that he would add a second \$1 a barrel to the tariff on imported oil effective June 1.

As with the first one-dollar increase, which he "tacked on" in February, the second will raise the price of gasoline, home heating oil and other fuels an average of about 1 1/2 cents a gallon—a total of about 3 cents for the combined \$2 raise.

The President said in a nationally televised address that he was acting in the absence of any meaningful energy action by the Democratic Congress.

Seven times in his 14-minute speech the President said Congress had done "nothing" about energy. He held up a calendar and tore off the months since he first raised the issue—February, March, April, May.

"Still the Congress does nothing about energy," he said. "The Congress cannot drift, dawdle and debate forever with America's future."

His energy program, the President said, "is still the only total energy program there is."

In addition, the President said he would impose a fee of 50 cents a barrel starting June 1 on imported petroleum products, which consist mainly of home heating and residual fuel oil.

The President wants to increase energy prices both to reduce consumption and to stimulate production.

Ford Is Lauded
On Plan to Name
Science Adviser

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT).—President Ford's plan to re-establish the post of White House science adviser has drawn praise from prominent scientists. Congressional leaders said they would begin hearings June 10.

"I'm very glad to see science back in the White House," said Dr. Edward David Jr., science adviser to President Nixon when the office was abolished.

Another former presidential science adviser, Dr. James Killian Jr., called the proposal, which was announced last week, "very encouraging" and said that he "would gladly testify in its favor."

Dr. Killian became the first adviser when the post was created by President Eisenhower in 1957.

Mr. Ford's plan, as described by James Cannon, his assistant for domestic matters, calls for the restoration of the science adviser's office by statute rather than by executive order as had been the case in the past. The legislation could provide for a staff of 10 to 15 persons.

Some Marijuana Use
Legalized in Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska, May 28 (AP).—The Alaska Supreme Court has legalized possession of marijuana for private use in the home.

In a 5-0 ruling handed down yesterday, the court became the first in the United States to legalize some aspect of marijuana use, saying "mere scientific doubts" about the medical effects of marijuana do not justify government intrusions into the home.

Former Members of Congress
Relish the Past at a Reunion

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—Former members of Congress from 39 states trooped back to Capitol Hill last week, handshaking, back-slapping and looking around a bit wistfully at the scenes of their bygone days.

It was like a campus reunion for "old grads" John Bicker, Ralph Yarborough, Paul Fido, Katharine St. George, Brooks Bays, Frances Bolton, J. Allen Frear Jr. and 150 more. They took part in such alumni day ceremonies as mixing at a cocktail party, treating the House floor being infested by White House advisers and meeting with the President.

Mr. Ford told them that they were fortunate because they could sleep late and linger over coffee, and "the best part is when you can look up from your newspaper, turn to your wife and complain about the mess they're making in Washington."

Not in Order
They relished everything. At a reception in the House floor, they broke into laughter when August Johansen of Michigan, who left his seat a decade ago, rose and, supported by a cane, declared that "the former members are not in order."

The social talk was of retirement communities in Florida, grandchildren and diets. The names of the 13 former members who died in the last year were read.

The political talk at the reunion, the fifth and largest of former members of Congress, was mostly of the past.

Earl Hogan, a former Democratic representative, recalled how John Kennedy's Roman Catholicism had not set well with his own Indiana constituents, many of whom were fundamentalists and suspicious of the Pope. Mr. Hogan lost his seat in 1960 when Kennedy narrowly won the presidency.

ulate increased domestic production, eventually reducing U.S. dependence on imported oil. The alternative, the administration says, is to mortgage U.S. foreign policy to foreign oil producers, whose imports now make up a little more than one-third of the oil the United States consumes.

The new increase takes the President about a fourth of the way toward the goal he set in January of an increase of about 40 per cent in the price of oil in the United States.

The other three-fourths, under the President's plan, would result essentially by taking present price controls off domestic oil. Democrats reported quickly. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, said Mr. Ford "proposes to do to us in 1973 what the Arab oil cartel did in 1974" in raising the price of energy and the rate of inflation. It is doubtful, however, that the Democrats have the strength to rescind the second \$1 increase. It was not clear last night that they would even try.

Impact on Economy

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., said the increase "will deliver a knockout blow to hope for an economic recovery this year" and would "undo" congressional efforts to boost employment.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the House's chief energy expert, said, "In a sense the President is looking for easy answers. The American consumer will have to pay it. The disastrous effects that it (Mr. Ford's action) will have on inflation is something that every American should be concerned about."

Mr. Ford said he would submit a plan to remove oil price controls to Congress "shortly after it returns" next week. Either house could block such a plan by simple resolution and majority vote within five legislative days of its submission, and Democrats in both houses have such resolutions pending.

The President, however, did not say last night what kind of deal he would propose, which could mean he will seek to compromise with Congress.

He said last month he wanted price controls phased out in two years. A House Commerce subcommittee subsequently voted to phase them out in five.

About three-fifths of the oil produced in the United States—a little less than half of all the oil consumed, including imports—is now subject to price controls. This oil would more than double in price if controls were lifted, leaving producers with "windfall profits."

The President said he would urge Congress to accompany control with a windfall profits tax, but with a so-called "plowback provision," meaning producers would not have to pay the tax if they "plowed back" their extra profits into increased exploration and production.

The Commerce subcommittee's decontrol plan was conditioned on enactment of such a tax. Congressional tax experts, however, say that with a plowback provision it is unlikely that any windfall profits taxes would ever actually be collected.

Some Astonishment
The former members spoke guardedly of the changes in Congress since they served. A few voiced astonishment at the way freshmen representatives had been asserting themselves, opening to the public hitherto secret meetings and helping to unseat three committee chairmen.

Jeffery Coblentz of California, who served six terms and was installed as the new president of Former Members of Congress, Inc., said: "I was promoting many of these reforms as a wild radical from Berkeley 15 years ago."

Anecdotes were plentiful at a cocktail party in the Senate reception room. Benjamin Riefel, a Harvard-educated Sioux Indian from South Dakota, recalled that he needed a pass from the Indian Bureau to leave the reservation and come to Washington to take his seat in Congress.

Clean and Painted
Frances Bolton of Ohio, who served 29 years in the House, told former colleagues, "Everything looks different. Why, the Capitol has even been cleaned and painted."

"I'm nearly 100 years old," she said, stretching her age a bit. "I'm glad I'm not here any more—things are all too complicated and mixed up."
Former Members of Congress, Inc., is in the process of capturing in long interviews the experiences of those who have served in the Senate and House. The group's oral history project has tape-recorded interviews with 25 of the 700 former members who are still alive.



United Press International.

FORD'S FOE?—President Ford reportedly expects his Democratic opponent in the 1976 presidential election to be either Sen. Hubert Humphrey (left) of Minnesota or Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, who were, respectively, the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the 1968 election won by ex-President Nixon.

Ford Said to Expect '76 Foe
To Be Muskie or Humphrey

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—President Ford, preparing to make a low-key announcement of his candidacy for a full term in the White House, reportedly expects his Democratic opponent in 1976 to be either Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota or Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

But Mr. Ford "has taken into consideration that Teddy (Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts) may have to be the Democratic nominee whether he likes it or not," according to a political intimate of the President.

None of the three senators is an active candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Sen. Kennedy has made a formal, if widely disparaged, disclaimer of any interest. Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie, whose past candidacies were unsuccessful, are generally assumed to be willing to try again if no active contender survives pre-convention competition.

Mr. Ford's assessment of the opposition field was reported by one of several campaign advisers who have begun preparing for the President's official declaration of candidacy, tentatively scheduled for early next month.

Was It 'CIA' or 'CRP'?

Former Watergate Prosecutor
Center of a Transcript Debate

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—A new controversy has been injected into the prolonged Senate hearings into the nomination of one-time Watergate prosecutor Earl Silbert to be U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

The dispute centers on the question of whether Mr. Silbert deliberately misled federal Judge John Sirica, who presided over the original Watergate break-in case, by seeking to keep the Central Intelligence Agency's name out of a key transcript.

Mr. Silbert, at the time was principal assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering the 18-month-old nomination, questioned Mr. Silbert closely on his statement that Judge Sirica had said "CIA" in the transcript should really be "CRP" (Committee for the Re-Election of the President, the Nixon 1972 campaign committee).

The transcript at issue is that of an interview which former FBI agent Alfred Baldwin, who monitored the Watergate wiretaps of Democratic party leaders in 1972, gave to the Los Angeles Times in September, 1972. The transcript was subpoenaed and later surrendered to Judge Sirica in the trial of seven Watergate defendants charged in the 1971 break-in and bugging at Democratic national headquarters.

Mr. Baldwin, in his interview, referred several times to the CIA, including a reference to the fact that James McCord, a security consultant to CRP who was captured with four others by police inside Democratic party offices at the Watergate, had previously worked 20 years in the CIA.

In the transcript, Mr. Baldwin and his two attorneys, who were present for the interview, also discussed the possibility that the CIA was involved in Watergate, and Mr. Baldwin said he could not rule out that possibility.

Mr. Silbert and his former top Watergate assistant, Seymour Glazer, told Judge Sirica during the trial that the references to

Fines Demanded
In Bordeaux Case

BORDEAUX, May 28 (UPI).—Civil prosecutors have demanded fines for nine persons convicted in the wine fraud case last year. A federal tax prosecutor yesterday demanded a total of \$80,000 francs (\$20,000) from the nine convicted of participating in a fraud to pass off cheap wine as expensive Bordeaux.

Another prosecutor, representing the National Federation of Table Wine Producers, asked 70,000 francs in damages.

According to the advisers, Mr. Ford is likely to treat the declaration in a matter-of-fact manner, in keeping with the recent tradition of incumbents. The re-election bid of President Nixon became official in January, 1972, when he made public without ceremony a letter authorizing the filing of nominating petitions in the New Hampshire primary.

In Mr. Ford's case, widespread doubts about the firmness of his announced intention to be a candidate may require a more visible declaration but still one that is restrained enough to convey customary confidence about being a shoo-in.

"He may go to the (White House) press room one day and just announce it," a close associate said, "or he may merely answer the inevitable question at a press conference. But there isn't likely to be a big audience or a bunch of balloons."

The same Ford ally said the President took it for granted that he would have a strong opponent but was confident of winning.

"He talks of Hubert and Muskie as the most likely survivors," the source said. "He seems to think Muskie has been picking up (in opinion polls)."

The U.S. diplomats are jammed into a single floor of a small, new office building that also houses the embassies of Finland and Turkey, a Soviet trade delegation and some East German agencies. The embassy has no communication facilities of its own so that all messages to and from Washington are dispatched through the mission in West Berlin.

Unlike the U.S. embassies in Moscow and other Communist capitals, the entrance to the embassy is open to all callers, foreign and domestic. The only U.S. ambassador, former U.S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, is the only Western representative to have been formally received by First Secretary Erich Honecker of the Socialist Unity party, the name for the East German Communist party, as well as by Willi Stoph, chairman of the government.

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Daily Crossings Through Wall

U.S. Embassy Staff Adjusting
To East German Assignment

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, May 28.—Every weekday morning, a small busload of American children pulls into the steel and masonry barrier known as Checkpoint Charlie.

A stern-faced member of the Vopo (People's Police) of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) climbs aboard and examines the diplomatic passports and their each of the youngsters and their escort carry. Satisfied that none is an illegal emigrant, the policeman hops off the bus and it winds its way through the fences and tank traps in no-man's-land to the Western side of the city.

This daily encounter with the Berlin Wall and the security-conscious East German regime is an ordinary occurrence in the lives of the Americans assigned to the country's newest embassy.

Hour Each Way

The 9 children of the 21 Americans assigned to the East Berlin Embassy ride about an hour in each direction to take their classes in the school situated in the U.S. sector in West Berlin.

All of the Americans assigned to the embassy, which has been functioning for only six months, eventually will live in East Berlin depending only on the GDR's ability to make housing available.

"There is a big difference living with the reality here and studying it from the other side," a diplomat observed. "Like some of the other staff members, he had worked for many years in the U.S. Mission in West Berlin. This is a very interesting assignment, rather special," he continued. "We have to follow the relations between the United States and East Germany as well as those between the two Germanys, and the special relationships to Berlin. And then, of course, there is the relationship between Moscow and the GDR and GDR relations with the rest of the world."

Although East Germany is considered one of the most docile followers of Moscow among its East European allies, the GDR was extremely eager to win diplomatic recognition from Washington and has tried hard in small ways to show its appreciation for that long-delayed decision.

The U.S. ambassador, former U.S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, is the only Western representative to have been formally received by First Secretary Erich Honecker of the Socialist Unity party, the name for the East German Communist party, as well as by Willi Stoph, chairman of the government.

The U.S. diplomats are jammed into a single floor of a small, new office building that also houses the embassies of Finland and Turkey, a Soviet trade delegation and some East German agencies. The embassy has no communication facilities of its own so that all messages to and from Washington are dispatched through the mission in West Berlin.

Unlike the U.S. embassies in Moscow and other Communist capitals, the entrance to the embassy is open to all callers, foreign and domestic. The only U.S. ambassador, former U.S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, is the only Western representative to have been formally received by First Secretary Erich Honecker of the Socialist Unity party, the name for the East German Communist party, as well as by Willi Stoph, chairman of the government.

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Obituaries

Boxer Ezzard Charles, Held World Heavyweight Crown

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT).—Former world heavyweight boxing champion Ezzard Charles, 54, died today at a hospital in Chicago. He was suffering from lateral sclerosis, a disease that affects the muscles, for which he was admitted to the hospital in March.

Although acknowledged as one of the finest boxers ever to hold the world heavyweight championship, Charles was never able somehow to capture in addition the glamour and idolatry that often accompany boxing's most prestigious goal.

He won 96 of 122 bouts from 1940 to 1950, but had the misfortune to gain the title upon the retirement in 1949 of Joe Louis, one of the most popular champions.

He ended Louis' comeback in 1950 by winning a 15-round decision, but found the triumph not low. Observers talked only of Louis' diminished talents and berated Charles for his inability to knock out the aging hero.

Charles was criticized through his career for lacking that highly salable knockout drive that creat-

ed box-office bonanzas for Jack Dempsey, Louis and Rocky Marciano.

Charles was instead a cool ring tactician who was content to outpoint his opponents or to wear them down through a profusion of punches. The quick knockout was never his objective. He was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1970.

A knockout victimized him in July, 1951, when he lost his title to Joe Walcott in the seventh round at Pittsburgh. He had won 15-round decisions from Walcott twice earlier.

In a rematch in Philadelphia the following year, Charles took an impressive lead on points, but squandered it (and the decision) through conservative tactics. He coasted through the final four rounds and lost the chance to become the first man to regain the heavyweight championship.

Finest Moment

In the first of two losing efforts against Marciano in 1954, Charles achieved his highest moment of recognition. His skill enabled him to go 15 hard rounds at Yankee Stadium in June, but Marciano won the decision in what he called one of his toughest fights.

In a rematch three months later, he was knocked out by Marciano in the eighth round.

After retiring in 1956, he made brief comeback attempts in 1958 and 1959, losing to a compendium of also-rans. He gave up when Alvin Green defeated him on Sept. 1, 1959.

After retiring to his hometown, Cincinnati, he announced two years later that he was penniless. He attempted careers as a profes-

sional wrestler, a greeter at a night club and then as a coordinator of boxing clubs for Chicago's Commission on Youth.

During the mid-1960s, he became increasingly afflicted by lateral sclerosis, a disease that crippled his legs and then impaired his ability to speak.

Thomas J. Ross

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT).—Thomas J. Ross, 61, a pioneer in public relations who had handled, among others, the personal affairs of John D. Rockefeller Jr., George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., and Walter Chrysler, died yesterday at the Westchester Country Club in Rye, N.Y., where he lived.

Mr. Ross had been a leader and an innovator in his field for more than half a century, with his partner and colleague, Ivy Lee, and later as chairman of T. J. Ross & Associates, Inc.

Lord Plunket

LONDON, May 28 (AP).—Lord Plunket, 51, a close friend and aide to Britain's royal family, died today in a London hospital.

Deputy master of the Queen's household since 1954, Lord Plunket grew up in company with Queen Elizabeth II and Princess Margaret and often went shooting, fishing or riding with members of the royal family.

Hanoi-Rangoon Ties

TOKYO, May 28 (AP).—North Vietnam and Burma agreed to establish diplomatic relations today "with a view to developing friendly relations and enhancing cooperation between the two countries," the New China news agency reported in a dispatch from Hanoi.

A total of 93 bills have been introduced during the session but only 30 have been passed.

Moreover, none of Premier Takeo Miki's major bills have been approved. They include measures to control political spending, to revise the election law and to strengthen anti-trust laws. In addition, Japan's ratification of the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons is still pending.



Ezzard Charles AP

Iran Tightens Its Belt While Boom Slows

'A Billion Saved Is a Billion Earned'

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, May 28 (NYT).—The Iranian Premier has told his ministers to cut spending, the oil chief is stressing the importance of conserving resources and the Shah has complained about the effects of world inflation on his treasury.

This note of thrift has been creeping into the utterances of officials although Iran has oil revenues of \$20 billion a year.

"Our revenues have dwindled considerably in terms of purchasing power," Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi told newsmen in Mexico recently. Tehran newspapers, which reflect the Shah's thinking, said, "No room for waste." A palace official cheerfully told a visitor, "A billion saved is a billion earned."

Cynics' View

Some cynics maintain that the emphasis on thrift is a bit of imperial gamesmanship in preparation for oil-price talks. But many call it sincere and justified since, it is widely felt, the booming economy has entered a stage of consolidation as well as of slower growth.

This is not to say that prosperous Iranians are living in anything but the style to which they have become increasingly accustomed since oil prices began skyrocketing in 1973.

On the other hand, Iran's reserves of gold and foreign exchange—largely in short-term deposits in British and U.S. banks—are \$7.2 billion and are not expected to rise much this year.

That is not enough for two years of military purchases at the rate Iran has been snapping up expensive foreign armaments, foreign diplomats say. The figure is small compared with, say, the more than \$20 billion in the coffers of Saudi Arabia, which has a population of 5 million while Iran has more than 22 million.

Despite Iran's vast oil revenues, per capita income is about \$1,800 a year, well below that of the United States and Japan, although it is a high figure for a developing country.

The Iranian economy, although its expansion has slowed, is expected to show a 22-per-cent growth rate in real terms this year, against 41 per cent in 1974.



Associated Press

TRANSFORMING NATURE—According to the New China News Agency this is a group of peasants of Wukungling Production Brigade of Huangtien Commune in Anhwei Province in terraced tea gardens and croplands that they and others created on what was barren mountain slopes. The brigade has terraced 34 acres and planted another 82 acres with trees.

Clashes Among 3 Black Liberation Units

Angolan Economy Is Casualty of Fighting

By Tom Lambert

LUANDA, Angola, May 28.—The economy of Angola, potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, is grinding down as its three black liberation groups continue to battle over which of them will take power from Portugal on Nov. 1.

The steady worsening of the economy is beginning to pinch Angola's mostly impoverished 6 million blacks and its 300,000 whites.

Fighting among the groups in this capital is spreading throughout Angola, restricting movements of labor and food, imports and exports. Labor troubles are causing delays of two months or more for ships in Angola's two main ports, here and at Lobito to the south.

Uncertainty and trouble also hang over the future of Angola's northern oil-producing enclave of Cabinda, which juts into Zaïre

and the Congo (Brazzaville). Both nations covet the oil, reportedly being pumped from inland wells at more than 150,000 barrels a day by the Gulf Oil Corp. Texaco is said to have hit at least two high-output offshore wells.

'Tragic' Fighting

"What is happening here, this fighting for power, is tragic," a Portuguese banker said.

"Only the surface of Angola's wealth has been scratched," he said. "We have oil, coffee, diamonds, iron ore, unknown quantities of tungsten, vanadium and who knows what else. Angola is still largely unexplored."

"But if anyone came to me today to invest substantially in Angola," the banker said, "I'd tell him he was crazy. Eventually the country will settle down and prosper. But in the short term, the economy simply must get worse because of politics."

The Portuguese technicians who have been running this still basic-

For Those Making Over \$100,000

Tax Provisions Saved U.S. Rich \$7.3 Billion in '74, Study Says

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, May 28 (W.P.).—Preferential provisions in the tax laws saved 160,000 of the richest taxpayers in the United States an average of \$45,622 apiece last fiscal year—a total of \$7.3 billion—according to a study made public by Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., this week.

The 160,000 were those persons with gross incomes of \$100,000 and above.

The study, done for Sen. Mondale by the Treasury Department, compared what those people actually paid with what they would have paid had there been no special, tax-reducing provisions in the law.

Part of the taxes they were spared were attributable to sections of the Revenue Code that benefit average citizens as well—the right to take as deductions state and local tax and mortgage interest payments, for example, or charitable contributions.

Rich Benefit Most

But Sen. Mondale noted that the way the tax laws work, the rich benefit disproportionately from these provisions. A \$100 deduction is worth \$70 to someone in the highest tax bracket (70 per cent), but only \$14 to someone in the lowest (14 per cent).

In addition, the senator said, there are still other provisions

that benefit the rich almost exclusively.

Fully half the taxes that people in the \$100,000-and-over class were spared in fiscal 1974 came from two so-called exclusions in the code, one for capital gains, the other for interest income on state and local government bonds.

Capital gains are profits on the sale of stocks or other forms of property owned for more than six months. If a person makes such a profit, the law says he has to pay taxes on only half of it.

The Treasury Department would have collected another \$2.2 billion in individual income taxes last fiscal year had it not been for this provision. About \$3.1 billion of that would have come from people in the \$100,000-and-over bracket.

Interest on state and municipal bonds is not taxed at all. If it had been, the Treasury would have collected another \$1.1 billion last year, \$546 million of it from the \$100,000-and-over class.

Reforms to Be Studied

Sen. Mondale, a member of both the Senate Finance and Senate Budget Committees, proposed no specific changes in the tax laws. The House Ways and Means Committee is scheduled to take up the subject of tax reform this summer.

The senator simply asked whether it "makes sense" to go on with a system which provides the highest benefits to those with the highest incomes.

According to the Treasury study, total individual income tax collections last fiscal year would have been \$58.2 billion higher had there been no preferential provisions of any kind in the revenue code.

Almost a fourth of this money would have come from people with incomes of \$50,000 and over—1.2 per cent of all taxpayers. Only about a sixth of it would have come from those with incomes of \$100,000 or less—0.8 per cent of all taxpayers.

Everest Is Scaled

By Chinese Woman

HONG KONG, May 28 (Reuters).—A woman was among nine Chinese mountaineers who yesterday scaled Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain. The New China news agency reported today.

The woman climber, Phan Thon, became the second woman to reach the summit of Everest. Junko Tabei of Japan did it earlier this month.

© Los Angeles Times.

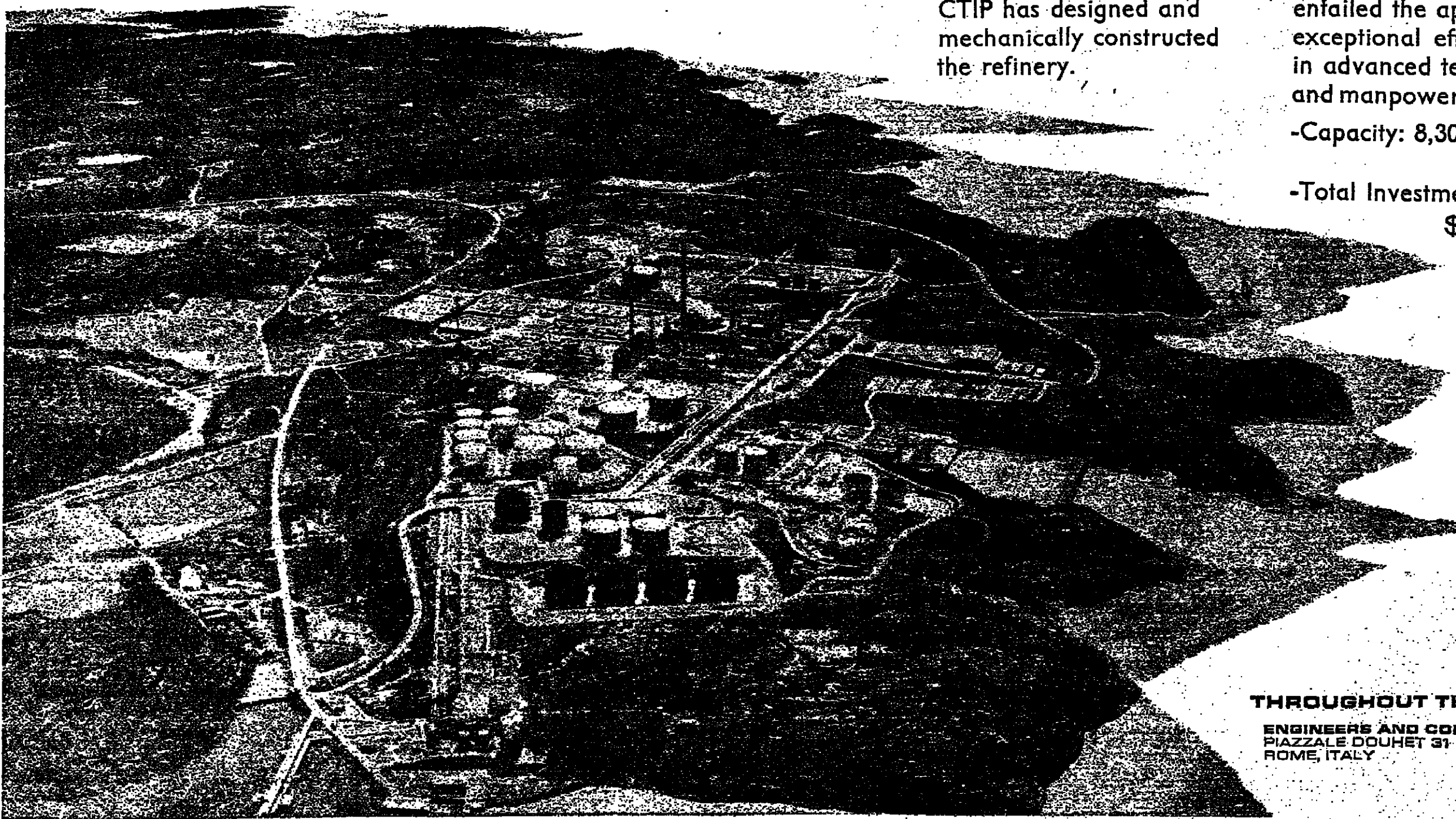
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Romania Set To Align With Third World

Ceausescu's Moves Upsetting Moscow

By Dusko Doder

BUCHAREST, May 28 (WP).—In continuing efforts to achieve greater independence from the Soviet Union, President Nicolae Ceausescu is trying to associate Romania with the nonaligned nations bloc.

The Romanians have formally asked Yugoslavia to support their bid for observer status at the summit meeting the bloc of developing countries will hold in Sri Lanka in the summer. Similar but private requests have been made to other nonaligned nations.

The extraordinary thing about Mr. Ceausescu's move is that his country is a member of the Warsaw Pact military alliance. The bid to gain some formal association with the Third World, albeit only as observers, has created new doubts in Moscow about Romania's long-term objectives.

The Romanians told the Russians in advance that they intended to seek closer association with the Third World. But the formal request made by Foreign Minister George Macovescu during an official visit to Yugoslavia last month was not published.

'For the Moment'

One of Mr. Ceausescu's senior associates, asked if Romania would like to leave the Warsaw Pact and become a full member of the nonaligned movement, replied: "For the moment, we want to become observers."

The official, who asked not to be identified, pointed out that Mr. Ceausescu's public position includes the call for both NATO and the Warsaw Pact to be disbanded since they represent "obstacles to cooperation" between nations.

Another indication of deepening discord between Bucharest and Moscow was Romania's decision last month to conclude a U.S. trade agreement within the framework of Washington's 1974 Trade Act that links trading advantages to more liberal emigration policies on the part of America's commercial partners.

The Romanians acted after the Soviet Union renounced its trade agreement with the United States following the passage of the trade act last December. The measure's emigration clause principally directed against Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration.

Bucharest's Curbs

Romania retains emigration restrictions. Of the 80,000 Romanian Jews, more than 10,000 have asked permission to emigrate to Israel while 20,000 more are regarded as potential emigrants. The country's German minority of nearly 400,000 includes several thousand persons seeking to rejoin their families in West Germany.

While the flow of Germans has largely remained steady, the Jewish emigration was sharply curtailed during the first five months of this year, for an undisclosed reason. But senior Romanian officials emphasize that more than 300,000 Romanian Jews have left for Israel since World War II and "there hasn't been a single month during the past two decades when Jews didn't leave Romania."

In 1973 and 1974, nearly 10,000 Romanian Jews received exit permits and Jewish sources here say that Mr. Ceausescu's policy toward the Romanian Jewish community has been relatively liberal.

Neither American diplomats nor Romanian officials here would discuss the nature of their emigration policy "understanding" that led President Ford to assure Congress that the U.S.-Romanian trade pact would lead "to the achievement of the objectives" of the legislation.

With governing power here concentrated in the hands of President Ceausescu, who is also the Communist party's leader, Romania remains one of the most repressive police states in Europe. "While modest liberalization can be seen in other East European societies—with the exception of Czechoslovakia—repression in Romania has increased during the last year."

Senior foreign diplomats say that even among the members of the ruling elite one can hear umblings against the cult of Mr. Ceausescu's personality and his unlimited powers. But they also say that, out in the country, his strongly nationalist and anti-Russian policies are the sources of his power and prestige.



DANISH QUEEN IN MOSCOW—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and Queen Margrethe at airport in Moscow where she arrived yesterday on her tour of Soviet Union.

10 Months After Turkish Invasion

Greek Cypriots Await Word on 'Missing'

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, May 28 (NYT).—Marios Pissentides was home last summer from studying in Canada when President Makarios was overthrown and Turkish troops invaded Cyprus. The engineering student, called up by the Cypriot National Guard, was sent to lay mines along the north coast. His group was surrounded by Turks, and he has not been heard from since.

Andreas Kassapis was born in Detroit. Several years ago his family returned to Cyprus. He was 17 when Turkish troops swept through his village, Asha, seizing all able-bodied young men, including Andreas and his brother-in-law. His father thrust the boy's U.S. passport into his hands as he was led away.

Marios and Andreas are two of about 2,700 Greek Cypriots still listed as missing 10 months after the invasion.

The families of the missing men—and 27 missing women—insist that many might be alive, either hiding in the northern mountains or languishing in a Turkish prison. Privately, Greek-Cypriot officials hold out no hope for most of them.

Only a Handful

The Turkish forces that control 40 per cent of the island say they have released all of their prisoners, and there is no hard evidence to the contrary. Only a handful of Greeks, 100 at the most, could conceivably be hiding behind Turkish lines, according to most estimates.

Politically, it is very difficult for Greek-Cypriot officials to express their gloomy views publicly. Critics contend that they are trying to keep the issue alive and foster an image of Turkish barbarism.

"There is clear evidence that many were arrested but the Turks won't tell us what happened to them," a Greek Cypriot said.

Truce Talks Set In Ethiopian War

KHARTOUM, May 28 (AP).—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri says the Ethiopian government and guerrillas battling for independence in the northern province of Eritrea have accepted in principle his plan for a ceasefire. He said talks were forthcoming.

Maj. Gen. Numeiri told a news conference last night that his plan calls for an amnesty for the guerrillas and no prior conditions by either side in advance of peace talks.

Government sources said today that the Sudanese President is waiting for delegations from the government and the guerrillas to arrive in Khartoum for talks on the basis of the plan.

6 at Spanish Resort Die as Shelter Falls

BENIDORM, Spain, May 28 (AP).—Six persons, five of them foreigners, were killed and 10 others suffered serious injuries today when a building's concrete overhang under which they sheltered themselves against the rain collapsed.

Local authorities said five of the victims were killed instantly, while the sixth died shortly after arriving at the hospital. All foreign victims were vacationing in this Mediterranean resort, authorities said.

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News Analysis

Soviet Union Found Stepping Softly as U.S. Nurses Wounds

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, May 28 (WP).—There is a Russian proverb that an American in Moscow is likely to hear a good deal these days. Loosely translated, it warns: When a tiger is wounded do not pull him by the tail.

That appears to be the essence of Kremlin strategy in this delicate post-Indochina period of Soviet-American relations.

While Secretary of State Henry Kissinger bluntly warns the Soviet Union not to take advantage of U.S. setbacks and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger argues for firmer U.S. military policies, the Kremlin's main theme continues to be, as one major newspaper article put it the other day:

"No maneuvers by the opponents of détente can stop the onward march along the road of the development of peaceful and mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

A few days before his two-day meeting in Vienna with Mr. Kissinger, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko criticized the secretary by name in a speech for supporting a larger defense budget. But his comments were judiciously left out of all published accounts of his address.

So far as the record is concerned, they have been expunged.

Americans who have met with Soviet officials over the past week or so in a variety of forums have found them unusually good-humored and cooperative.

A delegation from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Moscow to settle details for this summer's joint Apollo-Soyuz space mission came

away with virtually all of the problems amicably settled—a rare conclusion even in such relatively nonpolitical bargaining.

And a stream of other official U.S. visitors, including a group of eight governors, has been getting a strong pitch for détente, with a heavy accent on the positive.

In another time, the U.S. action in forcibly retaking the freighter Mayaguez would certainly have set off paroxysms in Moscow. But since the incident in the Gulf of Thailand no responsible Soviet spokesman has even mentioned it. Critical comments drawn from the foreign press have been notably mild.

The implication of all this is that the Kremlin has again decided to avoid, wherever possible, antagonizing Washington in its moment of distress. This has been the basic Soviet approach since the collapse in March of U.S.-supported regimes in Cambodia and South Vietnam and Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East suddenly made U.S. foreign policy seem somewhat threadbare. Evidently, Moscow's strategy has now been reaffirmed.

Behind the Policy

There are a number of theories circulating among diplomats and Soviet sources as to what lies behind the Soviet leadership's reasoning. Among them are these:

• The Politburo has set itself a timetable for events it expects to take place before the next party congress in February, 1976. Included are the 35-nation summit windup to the European Security Conference, the signing in Washington of a strategic arms pact and a European Communist

party conference. Nothing that has happened in recent months has changed the leadership's eagerness to have such achievements to present to the party faithful.

• China is continuing its successful policy of courting the West, most recently with the visit to France by a top-level Peking delegation. Coupled with the prospect of stepped-up Sino-Soviet rivalry in Southeast Asia, Moscow cannot afford to let strains develop in its relations with Washington.

• The belief that Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev will step down at the next congress (revived again recently by reports that he is undergoing more medical treatment) has set off an inevitable round of internal political maneuvering that makes the possibility of more instability abroad seem an inconvenient diversion.

How these factors will affect the progress of pending negotiations, mainly on strategic arms limitation talks, the Middle East and the European Security Conference, is another matter. The question, as posed by diplomats here, is whether the Soviet Union is prepared to make concessions on any of these issues to U.S. positions as a gesture of faith in détente.

Reports filtering back from the Gromyko-Kissinger talks in Vienna indicate that some advances were made on the outstanding SALT problems.

On the Middle East, the Russians may have appeared more sympathetic to American peace-making proposals because their own recent try at getting the

Arabs together in a common front was so unsuccessful. The Soviet Union wants to see the Geneva Middle East conference convened, as it has long demanded, but only if it makes some headway.

Probably the earliest place for the Soviet Union to give ground is at the European Security Conference which the Kremlin is more eager to see finish successfully than any of the other participants. After two years of haggling over such items as advance notification of military maneuvers and improved working conditions for journalists, Moscow could quickly bring the marathon to a close by making a few concessions—if it really wanted to. That is the test.

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Counter-Productive

The proper Western strategies for dealing with the changing political situations in Spain and Portugal seem clear:

● So long as even a slight chance exists for a free system in Portugal, the United States and its partners should give every possible diplomatic encouragement to the forces resisting the imposition of a military dictatorship guided by the Communist party.

● While remaining aloof from the repressive Madrid regime, NATO and the European Economic Community ought always to make clear that the doors to full membership will be opened if Spain moves toward a free political system after the departure of Generalissimo Franco.

Thus, even in the face of more discouraging news from Lisbon, the Common Market foreign ministers, at a meeting in Dublin this week, were right to offer Portugal an extensive program of badly needed economic and financial assistance—with the unstated proviso that she continue on the democratic path.

And thus, at a time when Spain is stumbling into the post-Franco era, the NATO defense ministers, at a meeting in Brussels, were right to reject the latest U.S. attempt to insert in the communiqué a formal recognition of Spain's contribution to overall Western defense.

As the Dublin and Brussels events indicate, the Ford administration is out of step with its allies on the Iberian peninsula. Most NATO members were dismayed at President Ford's badly disguised threat to expel Portugal from the alliance in his recent interview with European journalists. Most regret his decision to visit General Franco in

Madrid after he attends the NATO summit in Brussels.

The pro-Communist slide of Portugal's military rulers—emphasized by their latest rebuke of the Socialist party for its defense of democracy and their ominous decision to set up "popular organizations" at the local level to advance their revolution—is a cause for great concern. But divisions of opinion and ideology clearly remain even within the handpicked assembly of the Armed Forces Movement.

The European allies rightly believe that the best chance for arresting that leftward slide and for bolstering military moderates and civilian democrats lies in giving Lisbon every possible encouragement and incentive to stay in NATO and to expand its links with the Common Market—rather than threatening to expel the Portuguese.

The Europeans privately concede the importance of U.S. bases in Spain, especially at a time when future availability of the Azores facilities furnished by Portugal is in doubt. But the allies fear, and The New York Times shares their concern, that by fawning on Franco Washington is giving lasting offense to Spanish democrats and trading short-run gains—a new agreement on bases—for major trouble with those who will govern Spain after the Generalissimo is gone.

Perhaps the NATO summit will help President Ford and Secretary Kissinger understand that their current policy views on the Iberian peninsula are both insensitive and counter-productive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Raw Materials

The grand conclave of the industrial nations, meeting in Paris this week to coordinate economic policy, offers the United States an opportunity to provide much-needed leadership for better relations with the world's increasingly radicalized developing countries.

Secretary Kissinger took an important procedural step Tuesday in offering to set up new commissions of rich and poor countries to discuss the problems of raw materials. But the industrial countries must first come together on substantive proposals.

The central issue now posed is whether the Third World's raw material producers as a whole should seek to go the route of the oil cartel toward restricted production, extortionate prices and an attempt to force the advanced nations into a drastic redistribution of income. Or whether an expanding world economy with greater production and income for all, as well as increased social justice, can be made the cooperative goal of rich and poor nations alike.

It is a choice between the bloc-against-bloc confrontation method of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and an increasingly open and interdependent world economy under multilateral rules and institutions.

Two misconceptions hamper a rational approach to this problem.

One is the mistaken belief that in the past

25 years the prices of raw materials exported by the poor countries have risen less than the prices of the manufactured goods that they import. A study of the pertinent statistics by an international panel of 10 economists, selected from poor as well as rich countries, has just concluded that this widely held belief simply is not true.

The panel found that the long-term price relationship had deteriorated only for a few items, such as tea and jute. Oil, which was excluded from the study, has gained almost fivefold. Prices of the dozens of other commodities examined were found to have risen about as much as the prices of manufactured goods. Where the panel did find a problem was in the vulnerability of countries dependent on income from a single raw material to the substantial short-term fluctuations of commodity markets.

A second misconception is that the Third World as a whole would benefit from increased raw material prices. This is the origin of the proposals to redistribute the world's wealth by raising raw material prices through international agreement, pegging their future levels to an index of world inflation. But the fact is that most raw material production still takes place in the industrial countries, while the poorest, most populous nations are net importers of raw materials.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Somber NATO Summit Seen

The NATO summit which starts this week will be a somber affair. The alliance is in extremely bad shape. Along the southern sector from Portugal to Turkey there is instability and uncertainty. In the central sector the military balance is shifting in favor of the Warsaw Pact. The northern sector is facing a tremendous increase in Soviet power, especially around northern Norway.

Within the alliance the role and intention of the United States are being questioned. Divisions between the American administration and Congress undermine presidential pledges and make for unpredictable politics. Yet Western Europe cannot step into the breach. It is too weak to defend itself militarily and too divided to provide the political leadership which the alliance now requires. What NATO needs before it can come to grips with its concrete problems is a renewal of faith in itself—on both sides of the Atlantic.

—From the Times (London).

New York's Woes

By the end of the week New York City may be unable to pay the bills, unable to

raise more money and perhaps unable to declare bankruptcy.

The sheer legal complexities of putting a city as huge as New York into bankruptcy may yet help Mayor Abraham Beame to negotiate a rescue before it is too late. But the city's financial plight is so appalling that it will take radical measures to make it solvent again. Most of New York's problems are not so very different from those which other American cities are facing on a more manageable scale.

Any long-term solution... will require the reform of federal financing which President Nixon's Revenue Sharing Act has failed to achieve. It will also entail higher taxes than Americans are used to or the sort of cuts in public services which seem unimaginable in Britain. These cuts are already happening in other American cities. Washington is talking about laying off 1,000 policemen, Detroit has made 300 firemen redundant, Chicago and Cleveland have both made big cuts in vital services. It may sound like a distant nightmare, but if the British government really has to clamp down on public spending, it could also happen here.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

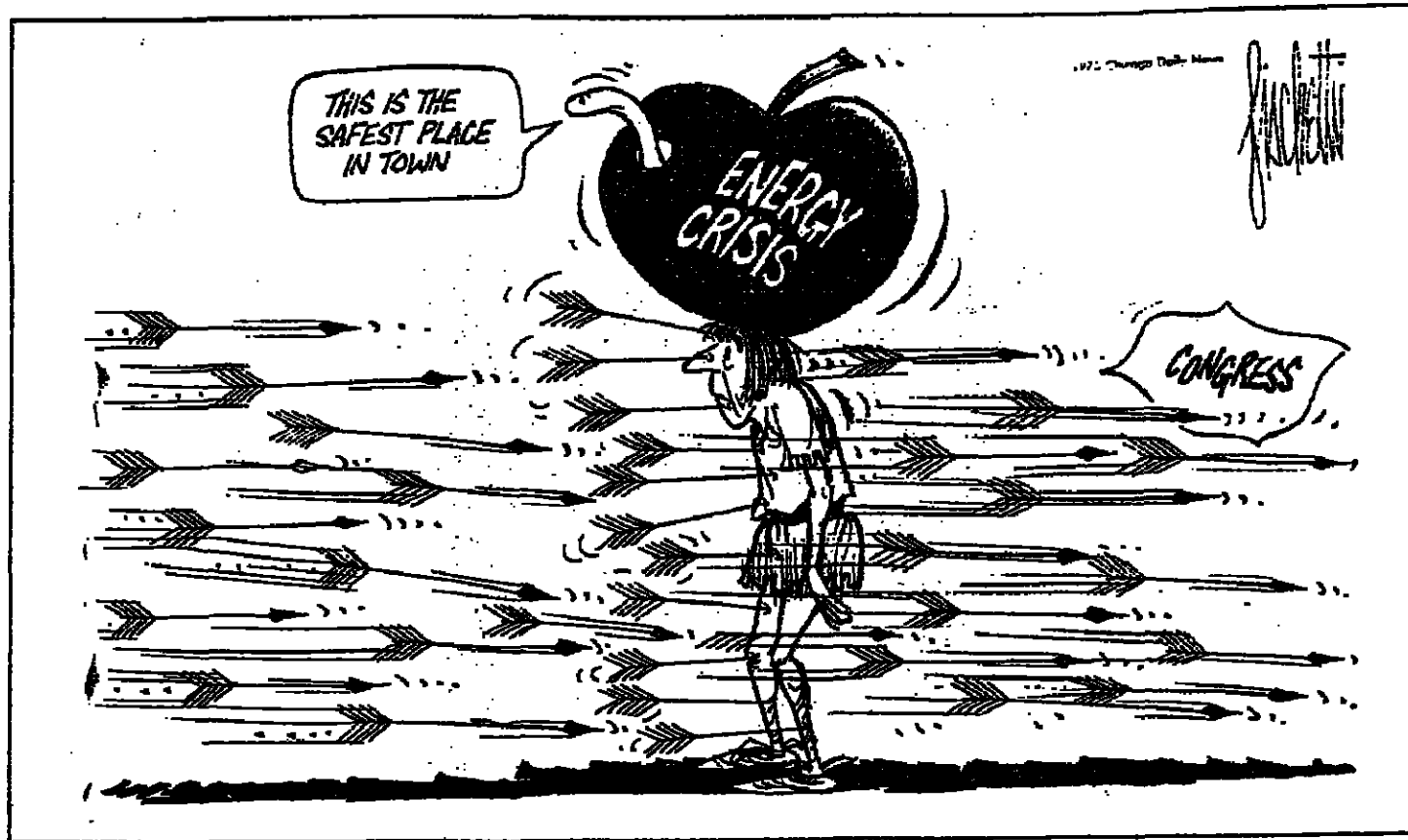
May 29, 1900

PARIS—The celebration of the anniversary of the Commune in Paris took place yesterday, and led to regrettable collisions between the police and the manifestants. A large number of people passed through the Père Lachaise cemetery in an orderly manner when they got outside they started to sing revolutionary songs and waved flags. The police charged with sabers, the crowd threw stones, and many were hurt.

Fifty Years Ago

May 29, 1925

PARIS—The dramatist Scholom Asch, whose play "The God of Vengeance" caused official opposition and a storm of enthusiastic defense when it was produced in New York last year, is now in the Latin Quarter. This same play, written in Yiddish, has been successfully given in French translation on the closing bill of that lively avant-garde theatre of Paris, the Atelier. His son, Nathan Asch, has lived in the Quarter for some time.



The Soviet Union's Creeping Revolution

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—A new Kremlin analysis of revolutionary prospects in the capitalist world concludes that there is now a realistic possibility of carrying out an offensive strategy of class struggle in a number of capitalist countries.

The analysis, published in the leading Soviet party journal, *Kommunist*, denounces those who "underestimate" the present crisis of world capitalism. They "ignore" the favorable conditions for the "upswing of the workers' movement," it says, and they "belittle" the new opportunities for the struggle against imperialism.

But the same article warns against "the adventurist doctrine of the export of revolution" and denounces, for good measure, the "extremists" and the "leftists" who call for "a purely proletarian revolution." It is a line that is constantly shifting, as it in response to the changing opportunities presented by the West's disarray and to the Kremlin's own debate on how to exploit them.

The ups and downs of the debate, which can be traced between the lines of speeches made by Soviet leaders on the "crisis of capitalism," do not conform to the ups and downs of the crisis itself. Last year Boris Ponomarev, the Politburo member responsible for the world Communist movement, was saying that some link of the capitalist system may now snap at any moment to open the way to radical changes. The crisis of capitalism, he was telling the world's Communists, presented them with a greater opportunity than they had ever had.

Economic Crisis

But as the economic crisis deepened, and Portugal began to look like the link that might snap at any moment, Moscow began to change its tune. The crisis, it was saying, was not ripe for revolution. It told them. The "political maturity" of the working class and its "degree of organization," a Moscow journal explained, were still too low to make full use of the crisis of capitalism. The Kremlin, this column concluded at the time, was postponing the revolution.

Kommunist now retorts that this conclusion is unwarranted. Marxist-Leninist "are not postponing the revolution." It maintains, and describes the column which said so as libelous. But the main ideological journal of the Soviet Communist party would hardly publish a 10-page article just to refute a column which few of its readers could have seen. It must be assumed that Kommunist was really taking this opportunity to clarify the party line for the comrades, both inside the Soviet Union and outside, who might have been confused by the recent zigzags.

While denying that the Kremlin has postponed the revolution, the *Kommunist* article does not exactly call the comrades to the barricades. While it denounces those who underestimate the crisis of capitalism, *Kommunist* is even more concerned that the revolutionary opportunities presented by the crisis should not be overestimated. It explains that the crisis is "protracted" in character, and that periods of pressure on capitalism alternate with counterrevolutionary waves. Only in "the final analysis," it repeatedly argues, will revolution become possible.

No Direct Link

Thus the present economic crisis could "in the final analysis" shake the capitalist system, "but it would be absolutely wrong to assume that there is a direct link between each crisis and revolution. Leninism, *Kommunist* argues, is against the "artificial exaggeration" of any such linkage. "In the final analysis" the masses will take revolutionary action against the capitalist system, but the revolution will occur in two stages, the "democratic" and the "socialist."

During the first stage, the greatest importance is to be attached to finding allies outside the Communist party, in the "middle strata" and in the armed forces, however unlikely such allies may seem. The article repeats Lenin's passionate injunction that Communists should seek

allies at any price, and make use of any contradiction between their enemies.

They should exploit "any crack, even the smallest," that may appear between various political groups, and "any possibility, even the smallest," to find an ally—even if he should be "temporary, flimsy, unstable, unreliable, conditional." Anyone who does not understand this "has understood nothing about Marxism," as Lenin himself said, and as *Kommunist* reminds the comrades—and any non-comrades who may be listening.

This stress on "democracy" first means that the Kremlin still wants the "socialist" stage of the

revolution just yet. Not even in Portugal. The insistence on gradual, "creeping" revolution, whose progress would depend on the willingness of "allies" to be gobbed up, amounts in effect to the postponement of the revolution. The prospective allies may prove less digestible than the Communists expect, as is being demonstrated just now by the leader of the Portuguese Socialists, Mario Soares. They may even pose a threat to the Communists' claim to lead the working class, as is being shown by the French Socialists.

The Communist debate on the party's relationship with its allies is as old as the party itself. Should the party strike quickly,

without allies while the iron is hot? If it waits for others to join it the opportunity may pass. If it works too closely with its allies, they may engulf it, and its revolutionary identity and organizational cohesion may become diluted.

All these things have happened in previous revolutionary situations and the Communist article should be seen in the historical setting provided by them. In denying that the Kremlin has postponed the revolution, while making it clear that the time is not ripe for it, *Kommunist* reflects something of the hesitations attending the internal Soviet debate on how to exploit "the deepening crisis of capitalism."

The Pressures on Ford

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You have to blink when you read the news of foreign affairs these days. Almost every time you pick up the paper, somebody is telling the President of the United States what he must do to regain the confidence of the world.

For example President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was reported to have said in an interview with the Lebanese weekly *Al Hawadeth* that he would seek financial aid from President Ford next week to help settle Egypt's large debts to the Soviet Union. Egyptian sources later denied that this was Sadat's intention.

A few days later, 76 members of the United States Senate sent a letter to Ford saying that they expected him "to be responsive" to Israel's request for \$2.5 billion in military and economic aid in the next fiscal year.

Next, North Korea demanded that the United States withdraw its 40,000 troops from South Korea if it wants to avoid another humiliation like Indochina.

Finally, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines held a lengthy meeting with U.S. officials in Manila and announced that his country would henceforth not depend on the temporary grace or favor of any other nation.

"It seems to me," Marcos said in an official statement, "that the recognition of this principle will help America regain its moral authority in the world and help heal the breach that has grown up between her and many developing nations."

Meanwhile...

Meanwhile, Ford is being told by his colleagues at the Pentagon that he must try to bring Spain into a closer alliance with a West or maybe even into NATO if he wants to keep U.S. bases in that country, and he is being urged by the Western allies that the best way to keep Portugal from going Communist is to provide economic aid to the new military junta now ruling that country.

This would seem to be enough to try the patience of even so amiable a man as Gerald Ford and to prevent further proliferation. Since India detonated a "peaceful nuclear explosion" a year ago, more than rhetoric will be needed to prevent the next nation from testing nuclear devices. Will it be Argentina, Brazil, Israel, Pakistan, or South Africa (some of the nonproliferation treaties or even Egypt, Indonesia, or Japan (some of the signatory states have not yet ratified this treaty)?

A group of representatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are present at this historic conference. Representing not sovereign states, but hopefully world public opinion, they are attempting to underscore those initiatives which might prevent further proliferation. Many NGOs feel that the burden rests squarely on the nuclear shoulders of the two superpowers. The NGOs, from the United States are asking the following question directly to the highest levels in Washington:

● The United States should seek an agreement with the Soviet Union on a comprehensive test-ban treaty in the immediate future. If such an agreement is not forthcoming at the conference, the United States should announce its own moratorium on nuclear weapons testing for a definite and substantial period.

● The United States (preferably in a joint pledge with the Soviet Union) should propose a schedule for a significant reduction of strategic nuclear weapons at an early and specified date.

● The United States (preferably in a joint statement with the Soviet Union) should pledge never to use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states which are parties to the Nonproliferation Treaty.

port, have decided to ignore repeated U.S. requests that Israel produce new negotiating proposals before the Ford-Sadat meeting. It was Ford's hope that such proposals would enable him to win concessions from Sadat and break the present deadlock, but both sides are now likely to be more intransigent than ever.

Accordingly, the President's main card, wherever he goes, is money, a commodity in short supply around here these days. Doing it out under present conditions to support the present Israeli policy, and bribe Portugal is not likely to prove to be either good diplomacy or good politics.

The President is getting on-the-job training in Europe, and no doubt his reassurances all around will be well received, but at some point he will have to make clear at home as well as abroad where his priorities are, and where he and the Congress are going to put the people's money.

Letters

A-Arms Ban Review

The most important disarmament conference to take place since the end of World War II is being held this month in Geneva. The outcome of this review conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons could either encourage or prevent other states joining the existing six-member Nuclear Club.

The general debate at this NPT review conference so far has indicated that the two superpowers, and their NATO and Warsaw Pact allies, are unwilling to pay the obvious price necessary to prevent further proliferation. Since India detonated a "peaceful nuclear explosion" a year ago, more than rhetoric will be needed to prevent the next nation from testing nuclear devices. Will it be Argentina, Brazil, Israel, Pakistan, or South Africa (some of the nonproliferation treaties or even Egypt, Indonesia, or Japan (some of the signatory states have not yet ratified this treaty)?

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We feel that only these measures will further contain the "nuclear genie" and may begin to reverse the present nuclear arms race so that someday the Nuclear Club may be liquidated altogether. World citizens, including those of the two superpowers, can still make their voices felt as the conference continues at Geneva through May 30.

HOMER A. JACK,
Secretary-General,
World Conference
on Religion and Peace,
Geneva.

In Praise of EEC

No one denies that the economic prosperity since 1964 in Europe can be attributed to the European Economic Community and the free exchange of trade, capital and labor. We cannot imagine going back to pre-war economically fragmented Europe. We would not survive.

However, a Europe politically united like the United States, I would oppose. We can just imagine the that a strong central European state leaving little power for local governments would be organized to satisfy the most socialistic members of the EEC. Government interference and excessive taxation would gradually cripple the productive enterprises needed to maintain our standard of living.

Let's keep our free market, but long live the political independence of the member states.

DARCY G. RECTOR,
Brasschat, Belgium.

Second Place For Congress In Prayers

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Do you remember Clark Clifford? He is the Ramsey Clark of the Defense Department. Ramsey Clark, an attorney general, read a book and before long was saying in public such things as, "No crime is so serious as to deserve punishment." Clark Clifford gives no sign of having read any books, but you would not nowadays believe that he was quite recently the secretary of defense under Lyndon Johnson, whose policies on Vietnam Clifford, for all that he ultimately attempted to subvert them, dutifully executed.

The other morning, writing for The New York Times, Clark Clifford suggested that we include Congress in our evening prayers. I think that an extremely wholesome suggestion, and would propose even that our schoolchildren pray for Congress during a moment of silence at school, except that that suggestion would be unconstitutional, and I seek not to be contentious.

But on close reading, it turns out that we are expected to pray for Congress not that it pray for Congress, but that it should improve in wisdom and charity. We are supposed to pray in gratitude to Congress for what it has already done. What it has already done is, specifically, deny to the President of the United States the war materials we had promised South Vietnam in the event of a violation by the North Vietnamese of the Paris accord. We are to pray in thanksgiving that Congress refused to live up to the commitments made by the President of the United States.

Already I find my prayers, so consoled, faltering as they reach my lips. But the South Vietnamese prayer is not through. It goes also that the South Vietnamese pray for Congress that's right—not the North Vietnamese—the South Vietnamese. Why? If President Ford had been free to adopt the policies he desired, the Thieu government might have been kept in power a while longer, but the South Vietnamese people would have suffered more grievously than ever. These long-suffering people would do well to include the Congress in their evening prayers.

If I understand the general rule, we should all pray that all conquered people should stay conquered, or that all free people quickly collapse in the face of aggression, lest they be made to suffer the pains of resistance. We should, for instance, pray that Congress deny aid to Israel, so that Israel would not be tortured by any resistance to Egyptian or Syrian armies.

Widespread

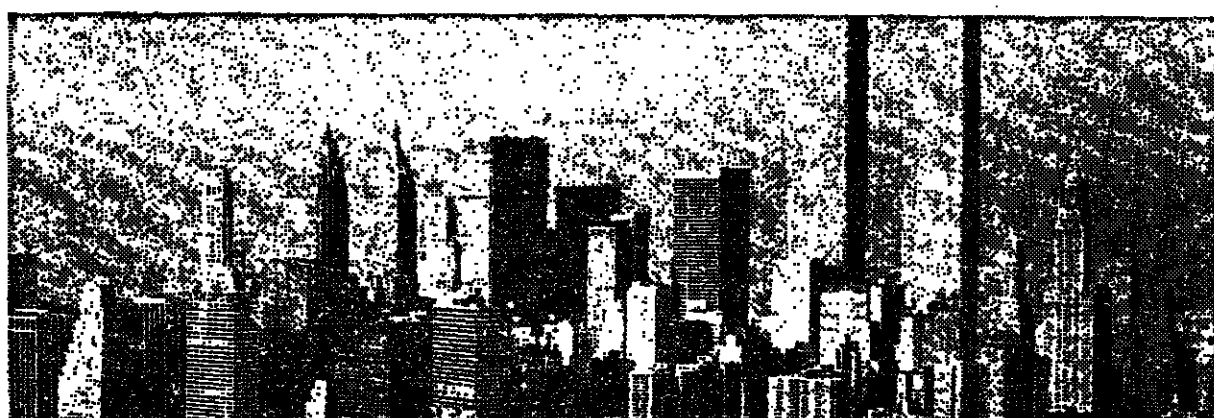
The theme is, really, quite widely circulated. Stasia Alexander, so bright and readable, discussed in a recent *New Yorker* column on the Vietnam Baby Lift, "We fill the skies with innocents, they human peace symbols, but they are the same planes that flew the bombs that made them orphans in the first place." Edmund Hume, Edmund Hume.

Mr. Anthony Lewis of The New York Times finds it culturally "arrogant" of us to find fault in the Khmer Rouge reform movement inasmuch as, really, we are "measuring it against Western assumptions." In a column in which he congratulated not once to use the word "Communist," (the Khmer Rouge dropped a strong hint when they elected to designate themselves as "rouge" rather than, say, "black" or "white"), Mr. Lewis suggests that, all along, we have aggressively made war on indigenous Cambodian culture.

It is a very strange position to take when you come down to it. It requires you to assume that emptying hospitals at bayonet point, which was done rather routinely by the Communists when they took over Phnom Penh, is a totally native custom, which we shouldn't get excited about—after all, we have our own kindly cultural idiosyncrasies like, well, baseball!

The ideological egalitarianism of these gentlemen is so uninhibited by thought, by analysis, or by moral refinement. One gets the creepy feeling that really, the lot of them make no distinction between the way of life of a free or relatively free society, and the way of life of a totalitarian society. Congress will have to take second place in my evening prayers.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

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(Continued on Page 18)

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

Page 9

Following Move by Bundesbank

Belgian Bank Rate Cut; French Action Rumored

RUSSELS, May 28 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian discount rate has been lowered to 6.5 per cent from 7 per cent and the Lombard rate to 6.5 per cent from 7.5 per cent. The National Bank said today.

The bank announced that its rates would go into effect tomorrow. It marked the fourth reduction in Belgium's key lending rates this year from a peak of 7.5 per cent for the discount and 8.5 per cent for the Lombard.

Central bank sources said that reduction in the key lending rate should be seen in the light of the half-point cut of West Germany's discount and Lombard last week.

Officials said the cut should be seen as another effort by the monetary authorities to stimulate the country's economy by reducing the franc's unduly high level and by bringing down high interest rates in the market.

French Action Rumored

PARIS, May 28 (AP-DJ).—The French government today denied reports that it might take monetary measures, including changes in foreign exchange controls.

Answering reporters' questions, Mr. Fourcade did not rule out a cut in the official bank rate, but added that it was not likely to take place tomorrow, the day the governing board of the Bank of France holds its weekly meeting.

Italy Reduces Rate

ROME, May 28 (AP).—The Bank of Italy lowered its discount rate yesterday to 7 from 8 per cent as part of a government campaign to ease the nation out of its worst economic crisis since World War II.

The new rate, decided by government ministers after a meeting with central bank governor Guido Carli in the savings and credit committee, still remains considerably higher than in most other industrialized nations.

The new rate, Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said, is aimed at "sustaining production and investments" by making it less expensive for firms to borrow money.

It reflects recent signs of recovery in the Italian economy, notably an improvement in the balance of payments position and a slight easing of inflation, which topped 25 per cent at year-end.

Crude Steel Production

Crude steel production by 14 per cent during the first quarter of this year from the like period and added that it was 45 per cent of the total force of about 30,000 per cent on short time.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Thomson-Brandt Sees Lower Profits

Thomson-Brandt group's results this year could be lower than in 1974, Jean-Marie Foutier, secretary-general, reports. But he adds that if profits are hurt, they will not be hurt badly because about half of the French group's operations are expanding from year-to-year levels. Foutier did not give figures, but he said the electronics sector is having difficulty. He also cited the slowdown in construction activity hurting some of the group's operations. In 1974, Thomson-Brandt net consolidated earnings fell to 212 million francs from 270 million a year earlier. Mr. Foutier says the group's policy involves concentrating resources in areas where the company could produce outstanding products to compete forcefully rather than simply diversifying. He linked this to the group's intention to continue strengthening penetration of foreign markets.

Dresdner Bank Profits Rise

Dresdner Bank earnings so far this year are very satisfactory and operating profit is markedly higher than in the same 1974 period, mainly due to considerably better securities business, board spokesman Juergen Ponto says. Prospects for the whole year are good. In the first quarter customer credits fell, but income from bill endorsements rose again and kept overall customer business almost at the high level of end 1974, he said at the annual meeting. Dresdner has reduced its refinancing costs and cut back on the amount of expensive time deposits to allow more room for granting cheaper credits. However, credits on offer are still not being taken up despite more favorable conditions than one year ago, Mr. Ponto added.

French Auto Production Drops

French auto production dropped 14.3 per cent in April compared with the same month a year

earlier, new private and commercial vehicle registrations were 10 per cent off while exports declined 21.6 per cent, provisional figures by the industry federation show. The federation blamed the generally dull economic climate as well as labor disputes for the continuing downturn despite a slight increase in domestic demand. April auto production rose to 240,385 units from 222,280 in March but was down from 237,272 units in April 1974. Of these, private cars accounted for 210,149 units, up from 194,311 in March but down from 225,570 in the like period a year ago. Production for the first four months of the year totaled 972,287 vehicles, down from 1,203,826 a year earlier. Private cars accounted in the same period for 852,232 units and 1,144,198 units respectively. Exports in April amounted to 184,443 vehicles, down from 168,407 in March and 189,150 in April 1974. During the first four months of the year, exports amounted to 686,932 units, compared with 664,101 in the same period a year earlier.

Europeans Acquire Borel Shares

Jacques Borel International says that a group of European investors, primarily French, have purchased the Borel shares sold by W. R. Grace & Co., of the United States. As reported in New York Tuesday, Grace said it has sold 41 per cent of the outstanding Borel shares for cash and has agreed to sell an additional 7 per cent of the outstanding stock in 1976, reducing Grace's stake to 12 per cent. Borel said the shares to be sold by Grace next year will be acquired by "new European industrial partners," who will contribute, through their knowledge and financial resources, to Borel's expansion in Europe. Borel did not name the investors involved in the completed and planned purchases of Borel shares. As a result of the transactions, Borel said, the chairman, Jacques Borel, and the Fondation Jacques Borel will be the principal shareholders of Jacques Borel International, with slightly more than 17 per cent of the equity.

But Some Experts Warn of Possible Dangers

Trading Booms in Stock Options in U.S.

By Newton W. Lamson

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT).—Scratch an options trader, a broker, or an investor—even, it seems, if he is a loser—and you will find an optimist.

The euphoria on Wall Street over options trading rivals the light-headedness found at the height of the growth-stock craze of the late 1960s, or any other example of mass enthusiasm that Wall Streeters care, or don't care, to remember.

Since options trading started on the Chicago Board Options Exchange little more than two years ago, growth has been far beyond anyone's expectations.

In May 1973, the first full month of trading on the CBOE, 34,589 contracts changed hands, last month the figure reached 1.2 million.

The American Stock Exchange, which came late to the table, has seen its options volume rise in its first three months of operation to nearly one-fifth of the CBOE volume.

So far, institutions are participating in a relatively small scale. A few large banks—Irving Trust is one—have begun using options. Others, such as Bankers Trust and Morgan Guaranty, are in

the feasibility study stage. The state-regulated insurance companies are also eyeing the options market, while the tax-exempt institutions—colleges and pension funds—and the mutual funds are waiting for tax-law changes to permit options trading.

Some Urge Caution

A few voices can be heard cautioning the optimists. "I've seen the hottest new game in town" trotted out too many times before," one critic said.

An option is a contract to buy 100 shares of a stock at a set price within a specified time. For the right, for example, to purchase before the end of October 100 shares of Exxon at \$30 a share, the buyer might pay the writer (or maker) of a contract \$750 (\$7.50 a share). The total price of the contract is known as the premium, and the price at which the shares may be bought is called the exercise, or striking, price.

The seller (the writer) retains the ownership of the underlying shares (unless the stock is exercised or "called away"), and at the end of the exercise period he is richer by the \$750 he received as premium—money he would not have received otherwise—plus the dividends the stock has earned.

Also, he has bought "insurance" against a price decline. With \$750 per share in his pocket, he can watch his Exxon shares decline to \$22.50 before he begins to incur a loss. It is on the writer's side, the experts say, that the smaller but more consistent dollar is to be made.

The buyer's side of an options contract is where the leverage lies and, consequently, where the big profits can be made. For a fraction of the price of the underlying stock, the option buyer can speculate on the stock's near-term movements.

In the hypothetical Exxon example, when the share price rises above \$30, the buyer begins to make money. As long as it stays above \$30, he will, ignoring commissions, be able to recoup part of his investment.

Possible Loss Known

The beauty of this—as Wall Street explains it—is that the speculator knows in advance exactly how much he can lose, namely his premium. Trading is for cash, so there are no margin calls.

If the stock rises, the speculator's potential is unlimited. Because the option trades daily, gains or losses can be taken anytime during the life of the contract.

Right now, from the investor's point of view, conditions could not, it seems, be better. "Last year, the speculators took their lumps, but this year they are basking in the sun," one broker said. "Almost any option bought in December or January has worked out."

Fortunes are being made, brokers say, with some money being multiplied 5 to 10 times in a matter of months.

However, some experts are disturbed by the rapid growth in options trading and the hoopla accompanying it. "Are the people who are in there getting their results on a strong advancing market aware of what will happen when the market moves the other way?" asks Roger Murray, a portfolio manager of long experience and a professor at Columbia University's business school.

Chemical Bank in Rome

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP-DJ).—Chemical Bank said today it has opened a representative office in Rome, its second facility in Italy. The bank has had a full-service branch in Milan since early last year.

Ford Energy Plan Hits N. Y. Prices

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP-DJ).

Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today on fears that President Ford's energy proposal would fuel inflation. Chemical issues were among the hardest hit.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 9.07 points to 817.04. It was ahead 1 point briefly in mid-session after overcoming an early loss of almost 5 points.

Declining issues moderately outdistanced gainers at the close. Volume totaled 21.85 million shares compared with 17.05 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the short recovery attempt largely to internal factors such as short covering. They said the market fell again because of concern that Mr. Ford's doubling of the oil import tax would contribute to inflationary forces by raising fuel prices.

They added that chemical issues fell sharply on concern of a possible price squeeze because of Mr. Ford's imposition of a 60-cent-a-barrel tax on imports of refined products such as petrochemicals, on which major U.S. chemical producers depend.

In chemical issues, Du Pont fell 2 1/4 to 123 3/4, Union Carbide was 60, down 3 3/8, Dow Chemical 58 5/8, off 4 1/4 and Monsanto 63 3/8, down 1 1/8.

Auto shares were lower, with General Motors falling 1 1/4 to 43 5/8, Ford down 1 1/2 to 36 1/2 and Chrysler at 30 3/4, off 3/8. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that auto analysts say the risk of further major production cutbacks in June will increase if auto sales do not soon improve.

Tandy sank 2 5/8 to 35 7/8 in active trading. Turnover in the issue included a block of 42,000 shares at 35. The company yesterday announced plans to spin off two units.

American Airlines was also active, slipping 1 1/4 to 7 3/4. A block of 162,000 shares of the issue changed hands at 7 3/4. E-Systems climbed 1 3/8 to 26 1/8. The company declared a 3-cent extra dividend and a regular of 20 cents.

A block of 106,300 shares of Deltona traded at 5 1/2, off 3/8, with the issue closing at 5 1/2. The company announced a new line of "component homes" for "knockdown" shipment abroad.

F.W. Woolworth declined 1 1/8 to 14 5/8. The company reported April quarter net sank to 8 cents a share from 27 cents a year earlier.

The American Stock Exchange index closed off 0.67 to 87.49.

The most active issue was Federal Resources, which gained 1 1/2 to 4 on volume of 96,700 shares.

Also active were Houston Oil & Minerals at 24 5/8, off 1, Banister Continental 9 5/8, up 5/8, Patrick Petroleum 9 1/8, up 3/8, and Camco 7, up 1/8.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.20 to 65.78.

In Chicago a demand developed late in the session for farm commodity futures but the move bogged down and prices closed mixed to lower on the Board of Trade.

Before the surge of buying interest late in the session, wheat, oats, soybeans, oil and meal established contracts, low under active selling that appeared to have again been associated with the weather and prospects this year for record production of food and feed grains.

Chairmen of VW, Chrysler Discuss Deal on Plant in U.S.

DETROIT, May 28 (AP).—The chairman of Chrysler Corp. met privately with Volkswagen chairman Toni Schmuecker last week to discuss the sale of an empty Chrysler factory at New Stanton, Pa., for building VW cars.

A Chrysler spokesman said today that Mr. Schmuecker flew into Detroit last Friday and met with Chrysler's Lynn Townsend. The two men conferred for about two hours, and Mr. Schmuecker left the United States during the weekend.

VW is fourth among all auto companies in U.S. sales, outselling even American Motors. A third of its total sales are in the United States.

Chrysler officials had said the two men would meet this month, but they repeatedly declined to say when the meeting would be held. And they issued no statement following the meeting.

Heavy import fees and the low value of the dollar have sent up the price of VW products shipped to this country.

Mr. Schmuecker has said VW would not build a plant in the United States, but rather would seek a joint venture with an American company.

Chrysler's huge New Stanton plant has been idle since the \$33-million shell was completed in 1970. The firm canceled plans to equip the plant because of a series of financial problems.

Mr. Townsend has said several times in the past that he would like to sell the plant.

Meanwhile Chrysler's 40 top executives, who gave up a quarter of their pay last winter, have had their full salaries restored because of improving financial conditions.

The officials took a 50-per-cent pay cut last December and had their salaries gradually increased during the next three months until their full salaries were

restored on April 1, a company spokesman said yesterday.

The salary cut, averaging 25 per cent over the four-month period, totaled about \$300,000, or \$7,500 per official.

Chrysler lost a record \$146 million in the six months since October 1974. Financial analysts expect the firm to lose money again this quarter, but they say the losses will be considerably lower.

A spokesman said the board of directors restored executive salaries because Chrysler had "gotten over the main hurdle" of its financial difficulties.

More than 1,400 middle-level officials, who took 15 to 50-per-cent pay cuts on Jan. 1, also had their salaries restored at the start of last month, the spokesman said.

The cuts followed extensive layoffs in December when the firm's 114,000 blue-collar workers. Some \$2,500 workers remain on layoffs—including 15,000 white-collar employees.

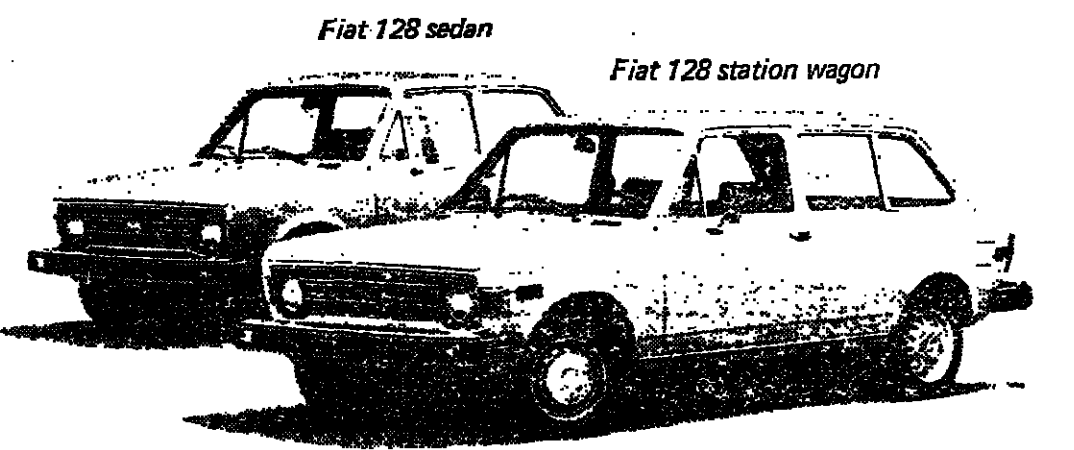
Aliens Increase U.S. Bond Buying

WASHINGTON, May 28 (Reuters).—Net foreign purchases of U.S. Treasury bonds and notes rose to \$756 million in March from \$231 million in February, according to figures released by the Treasury today.

Net purchases by official institutions jumped to \$614 million from \$182 million while purchases by other foreigners declined to \$28 million from \$102 million.

Net foreign purchases of corporate bonds totaled \$195 million compared with net sales of \$186 million in February. Foreign net purchases of U.S. stocks, however, declined to \$235 million from \$533 million.

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Oil Edges Out Gas as Top Fuel U.K. in March

LONDON, May 28 (AP-DJ).—Crude oil edged out gas as Britain's top fuel in March, the Department of Energy reported today.

Crude oil was the first month more than four years that coal edged out in Britain's energy mix.

The department said that in March coal or coal equivalent in domestic consumption of fuel in March totaled 13.3 million tons, down from 15.3 million in March 1974. March consumption of coal rose to 14.2 million tons from 10.4 million a year earlier.

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Inflation Will Make D-Mark Revaluation Sure, Aide Says

BERLIN, May 28 (Reuters).—West Germany's relatively low rate of inflation makes a further upvaluation of the deutsche mark inevitable, according to the chairman of the government's council of economic experts, Norbert Klötzel.

Inflation in Germany is running at an annual rate of about 6 per cent, compared to the more than 12-per-cent average reported for the 24 member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Speaking at a meeting of the steel construction and engineering association here today, Mr. Klötzel said that a revaluation would not lead to a worsening of the competitive position of the German economy so long as it was only the result of different rates of inflation.

Greater domestic stability means less sharply rising costs for German companies in comparison with their foreign competitors, he added.

The period of economic downturn now being experienced will continue in the near future, he said, as the lack of foreign demand cannot be compensated for by more public spending.

It is now generally agreed that forecasts of economic growth had to be revised downward and expectations of an upturn must be put off until next year, he said. Even so, the recovery could gather speed before the end of this year because many countries have made clear progress in overcoming inflation.

There is, however, the danger that the 1976 upturn could be too strong, leading to inflationary rather than real growth, although this applied less to Germany than to other countries, Mr. Klötzel said.

Federal Deficit Triples

The question facing Germany when the upturn comes will be how to finance the public sector deficit, he said.

In Bonn, the Finance Ministry reported today that the federal deficit more than tripled in the

first four months of 1975 to 16.09 billion DM from 5.14 billion DM in the year-ago period.

According to a private economic study group, Germany's gross national product, adjusted for seasonal factors, fell in the first quarter to about 970 billion DM on an annual basis at 1974 prices, the same level it reached in 1973.

The DIW Economic Institute said this was due solely to a decline in the foreign component which fell in real terms by 20 billion DM.

The real domestic product fell 5 per cent below the first quarter level of 1974. The manufacturing sector decline was 10 per cent while trading and transport fell 2 per cent, and services rose 4 per cent.

Productivity Up By 3.4% in U.S. During Quarter

WASHINGTON, May 28 (Reuters).—Productivity in nonfinancial corporations in the United States increased 3.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1975 at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate compared with the fourth quarter of 1974, the Labor Department said today.

Nonfinancial corporations include all concerns doing business in the United States except banks, credit agencies, stock and commodity brokers, and insurance companies.

This was the first increase in this category since the second quarter of 1973. Revised figures for the total private economy for the first quarter 1975 compared with the fourth quarter of 1974 showed a 0.2-per-cent decline. The department previously reported a 0.8-per-cent increase.

The increase for nonfinancial corporations productivity reflected a 14.3-per-cent decline in output and a 17.1-per-cent reduction in man-hours, the Labor Department said.

(Continued on next page.)

dings (Seaboard) N.Y.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div's	High	Low	Net	Stocks and Div's	High	Low	Net
10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0	10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0
10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0	10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0
10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0	10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0
10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0	10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0
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10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0	10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0
10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0	10% SHG 1.15	1.15	1.15	0

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	Bushel	1.15
Corn	Bushel	0.85
Soybeans	Bushel	1.25
Cotton	Bale	1.50
Gold	Ounce	175.00
Silver	Ounce	10.00
Crude Oil	Barrel	12.50
Natural Gas	100 cu ft	0.15
Heating Oil	Gallon	0.45
Gasoline	Gallon	0.65

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	Price
Alcoa	115.00
Amstar	45.00
Armco	100.00
Bethlehem	120.00
Boji	15.00
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Boji	15.00
Boji	15.00
Boji	15.00
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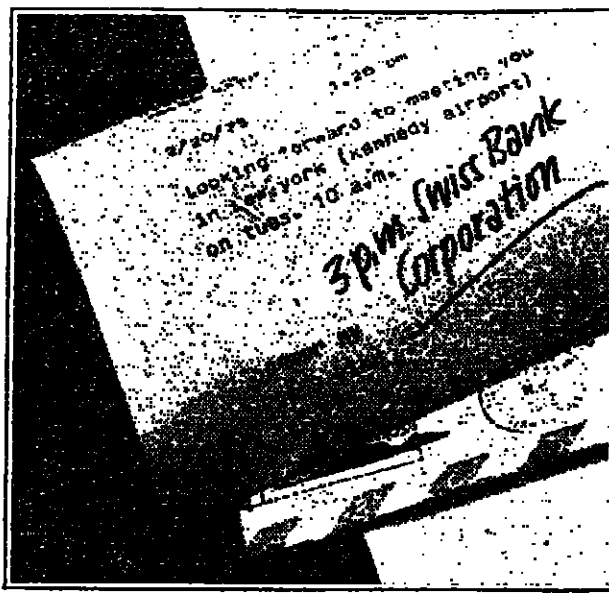
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Financial Corporation, San Francisco, U.S.A.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	1975	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	1975	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	1975	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div
7/16	3/4 AAR Co. 20	5	2	0 1/2	18 1/4	9 3/4 Campin. 400	4	2	1 1/2	8	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2	10 1/4	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2
1 1/4	3/4 AAV Co. 20	5	2	0 1/2	18 1/4	9 3/4 Campin. 400	4	2	1 1/2	8	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2	10 1/4	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2
1 1/4	3/4 AAV Co. 20	5	2	0 1/2	18 1/4	9 3/4 Campin. 400	4	2	1 1/2	8	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2	10 1/4	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2
1 1/4	3/4 AAV Co. 20	5	2	0 1/2	18 1/4	9 3/4 Campin. 400	4	2	1 1/2	8	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2	10 1/4	3 1/4 Farnpe. 40	28	1	7 1/2
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Bayern Is Europe Titlist

By Brian Glanville

It was a perfect game, Bayern Munich, with the help of a referee, a French referee, has won the European Soccer Cup, immensely cautious for most of game, it managed to survive the two possible penalty kicks, and a goal by Peter Muller, who was mysteriously allowed.

Leeds continued to have little joy from the referee when Jordan moved in on a left-wing cross. He was body-checked by George Scharnbeck, but no free kick for obstruction was awarded. Leeds, which has bitter memories of being cheated out of the 1973 European Cupwinner's Cup by a Greek referee, who was later suspended, had still greater cause to complain when Lorimer's goal was disallowed.

Twenty-two minutes into the second half, Giles took a free kick. Paul Madeley headed on a German headed out and Lorimer beat Maier with a tremendous volley. The goal was disallowed, possibly for a pushing-off in the box. (Also, evidently, Bremner was in an offside position). A couple of minutes earlier, Bayern had had another breathtaking escape. Lorimer took a free kick from the left. Madeley was up again to head down to Bremner, right in front of the goal, with only Maier to beat. Bremner swung at the ball, only for it to rebound from the German goalie.

So it was, soccer being the game it is, that with 18 minutes left, Bayern broke away to score a fine goal. Muller found Tor-

tenstorm, who had hitherto been practically invisible, but now laid off a perfect ball to Roth. The midfielder player had timed his run admirably and now sent a strong low left-footed shot wide of Leeds' goalie David Stewart into the right-hand corner of the goal. Showers of missiles poured onto the field from the Leeds supporters. Behind the Bayern goal, several climbed the barrier and were dragged off by heavy men in track suits. Desperate, Leeds took off Yorath and sent on Eddie Gray, the outside left and brother of Frankie.

But with 8 minutes left, Bayern scored another memorable goal. This time Josef Kappelmann, a devoted worker in midfield, made a brilliant run to the right-hand side of the field, pulled the ball back for Muller, who is dead in such circumstances. Muller swept it home with his right foot.

Still Leeds attacked and still the ball would not go in. When Lorimer took a furious kick, Maier dived to it and resourcefully turned it around the post. Jordan, jumping to a free kick by Giles, headed just wide of that same upright.

So Bayern remained the champions and were bombarded on their lap of honor by the Leeds supporters. Inexcusable, but all the things considered, understandable.

sure off," Crandall said. "Billy Martin did the same thing against Cleveland a couple of years ago. I figured this was worth a try. We scored nine runs, didn't we?"

But Crandall said he would go back to strategy—as opposed to the luck of the draw—methods of determining the batting order when the two clubs meet again tonight.

Indians 6, Angels 3
At Anaheim, Calif., pinch-hitter Charlie Spikes walked with the bases loaded to force in the go-ahead run and John Ellis followed with a two-run single in the eighth inning as Cleveland beat the Angels, 6-3.

A's 4, Orioles 2
At Oakland, Calif., Sal Bando, in the worst batting slump of his career, singled across the "flying line" and Reggie Jackson drove in

the game-winner with a double during a seventh-inning rally that lifted the A's to a 4-2 victory over Baltimore. The loss extended the Orioles losing streak to five games.

Twins 6, Tigers 5
At Detroit, Rod Carew, whose first home run of the season started a three-run inning, drove home the winning run with a sacrifice fly in the ninth as the Twins beat Detroit, 6-5.

Royals 3, Yankees 0
At Kansas City, George Brett and Fran Healy hit singles around Vada Pinson's triple in a two-run sixth inning, propelling the Royals to a 3-0 victory over the New York Yankees. Al Pittmon, 7-3, outduelled Jim Catlin, 4-1, who had won his last four outings, with a three-hitter.

Pirates 6, Astros 5
At Pittsburgh, Bill Robinson singled home Willie Stargell with the winning run with two-out during a three-run ninth-inning rally, bringing the Pirates a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Giants 1, Phillies 0
At Philadelphia, pinch-hitter Glenn Adams doubled home Von Joshua in the 10th inning to give San Francisco a 1-0 victory over the Phillies. With one out, Joshua singled and raced to third when centerfielder Jerry Martin misplayed the ball for the fifth Philadelphia error of the game. Adams then doubled to tag reliever Gene Garber, 4-3, with the loss. John Montefusco, 3-2, went the route to pick up the victory.

Dodgers 18, Mets 4
At New York, Jim Wynn belted two home runs, driving in three runs. Dave Lopes smacked a three-run homer, and Steve Garvey batted in two runs to power Los Angeles to a 10-4 victory over the Mets.

Cards 7, Padres 1
At St. Louis, Lou Brock hit for the cycle, leading the Cardinals to a 7-1 victory over San Diego. Brock homered over the centerfield wall off loser Dave Freisleben in the third and tripled in the fifth to drive in winning pitcher Bob Forsch, who had singled. Brock also singled in the first and stole his 14th base. He doubled in the eighth and scored on a single by Ken Rudolph.

Wednesday
Cards Win in 10th
ST. LOUIS, May 28 (UPI).—Lou Brock hit the cycle for the Cardinals to lead them to a 7-1 victory over San Diego. Brock homered over the centerfield wall off loser Dave Freisleben in the third and tripled in the fifth to drive in winning pitcher Bob Forsch, who had singled. Brock also singled in the first and stole his 14th base. He doubled in the eighth and scored on a single by Ken Rudolph.

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JUMPING TO SAVE—Bayern goalie Sepp Maier stops shot as Leeds player stands by in first-half action.

Brewers Choose Right Batting Order—Out of Hat

MILWAUKEE, May 28 (UPI).

—Milwaukee Brewer manager Del Crandall figured he had to do something.

His club had lost six straight games and desperation was starting to set in, so he threw all the names of his starters in a hat, told them to pick, and that was the batting order for the night.

For a while it looked like nothing would help as the Chicago White Sox took a quick 4-0 lead. But in the third, the Brewers pushed a run across and rallied for five more in the fourth and went on to win, 9-8.

"I figured it couldn't do any worse than the lineup I've been sending out there," Crandall said. "I knew the kids wouldn't mind but I wanted to check it out with the veterans."

"You remember a couple of years ago George Scott and I got into a bit of a tiff when I changed his spot in the batting order. I told him about this tonight. I said, you might bat ninth. But he said fine. And Henry Aaron agreed, too."

Bobby Mitchell drove in three runs and Aaron and Charlie Moore each to lead the Brewers' attack. The Sox almost pulled the game out, scoring four runs in the ninth before Kurt Bevacqua made a diving stab of a liner and then doubled a runner off second to preserve the victory for rookie Tom Haseman.

Wilbur Wood gave up eight runs in the four innings he worked to take his eighth loss against two victories.

The Brewers' lineup had designated-hitter Mitchell leading off and Aaron batted in the seventh spot. Scott moved from cleanup to third and almost everyone else found himself in a new position.

"I was just looking for something to try and take the pressure off," Crandall said.

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Flyers Win Stanley Cup Final As Parent Is Flawless in Goal

By Robert Facht

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 28 (UPI).—The Philadelphia Flyers are flying high once more as the owners of the Stanley Cup, Bernie Parent's flawless goaltending and third-period goals by Bob Kelly and Bill Clement beat the Buffalo Sabres, 2-0, last night to end hockey's longest season.

Parent stopped 32 Buffalo shots, blunting the Sabres' early thrusts that threatened to force just one more game. For the second straight year, the perfect goalie earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the outstanding player in the Stanley Cup competition. But far more satisfying was the post-game salute of "Ber-nie" from the Sabres' sporting fans.

Those fans were almost embarrassed when the teams skated out for the opening faceoff. A roll of sub-zero tape, thrown from the balcony, to salute the Sabres, failed to open and struck Buffalo winger Richard Martin in the face. It was a bad omen. He missed the first shift, but returned from the dressing room to be frustrated several times by shots that sailed inches wide of the goal posts.

Goalie Roger Crozier, starting his first game in a Stanley Cup final since he was the Conn Smythe recipient for Detroit's 1955 loss, foiled the Flyers for two periods. But 11 seconds into period three, the light went on behind him and the Flyers had the best-of-seven series won, 4 games to 2.

Bob Kelly, on a rare shift at left wing, was carried into the boards behind Crozier, by Buffalo defenseman Jerry Korab, Bobby Clarke, the Flyers' captain, rode Korab off and Kelly, suddenly free, spun around the net to the right of Crozier and put the puck in the open space at the goaltender's left.

Reme Is Different
This was only the third goal in 17 playoff games for Kelly, who did not even dress for the first game of this series. It also kept alive the Flyers' record of having scored first in all six games.

Buffalo had fought back twice before here at Memorial Auditorium, where it had won all eight previous playoff games. But this time nothing went right for the Sabres.

Martin was penalized for tripping at 1:11 and Larry Carriere went off for slashing at 3:25. During the latter penalty, Korab grabbed Rick MacLeish and rammed the Flyers' head into the face of Buffalo captain Jim Schoenfeld, who barely managed to skate off for repairs.

Rick Dudley shot wide on a feed from Jim Lorenz with 12 minutes to play, at which point the Sabres had managed only two shots on goal. They were to total only six in the final period. Only one gave the Flyers something to sweat about.

With eight minutes left and the Sabres pressing on their only power play of the period, Joe Guerevont blasted one from the

right point. Parent seemed to stop the puck with his pads, then lose control. He looked behind him, couldn't see anything and, after the whistle, located it underneath him.

Clement finally removed the suspense at 17:13. A swiftness probably destined to spend next season in Washington. Clement had not dressed since game three and had not scored a point, goal or assist, in the entire playoffs. But the setup he got from Orest Kindrachuk defied spoilage.

Kindrachuk skated down the right side and was sandwiched by Korab and Brian Spencer. Before he fell, he managed to steer the puck to Clement in the slot. Clement skated in and beat Crozier with the clincher. The Flyers' bench emptied as the players joyfully pounded Clement and Kindrachuk, who hadn't gotten to his feet before the horde was upon him.

Parent Is Different
BUFFALO, N.Y., May 28 (UPI).—While his teammates drank champagne, Bernie Parent sipped a cup of cola.

"I need sugar," Parent said as he had a smile on his face. "With champagne you get sick and I want to enjoy it."

The Philadelphia Flyers' goaltender Bernie Parent was flawless in goal, stopping 32 Buffalo shots to lead his team to a 2-0 victory over the Sabres in the Stanley Cup final.

Parent's performance was a key factor in the Flyers' victory, as they won the Stanley Cup for the first time in franchise history.

The Flyers' offense was led by Bob Kelly, who scored the first goal of the game in the third period.

Bill Clement also scored a goal in the third period to seal the victory for the Flyers.

The Sabres' defense was led by Roger Crozier, who made 32 saves throughout the game.

The game was played at Memorial Auditorium in Buffalo, New York.

The Flyers' victory was a historic moment for the franchise, as they became the first team from the NHL's Eastern Conference to win the Stanley Cup.

The game was a high-scoring affair, with both teams combining for 12 goals.

The Flyers' defense was solid throughout the game, allowing only two goals.

The Sabres' offense was led by Bobby Clarke, who scored two goals throughout the game.

The game was a physical one, with many penalties called throughout the game.

The Flyers' victory was a testament to their hard work and dedication throughout the season.

The game was a memorable one for all who attended, as the Flyers won the Stanley Cup for the first time.

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Borg Has Unexpected Trouble in Gaining

ROME, May 28 (UPI).

—Bjorn Borg, defending champion and top seed at the Italian Open tennis championships, scrambled past unknown Victor Pecci of Paraguay, 7-5, 6-4, today to move into the third round of the men's singles.

Chris Evert had another easy workout, downing Britain's Susan Barker, 6-1, 6-3, to advance to the quarterfinals and become the last American girl remaining in the women's singles.

Guillermo Vilas, the second seed, from Argentina, and Rosendo's Tito Nastase, the third seed, also had easy times with straight set victories.

Borg found himself in trouble in the first set against the 19-year-old Paraguayan, who made the tournament through the waiting list and is making his international circuit debut. Pecci put eight straight points together in taking his game service and then breaking Borg in the eighth at love to give him a 5-3 lead.

However, Pecci's inexperience began to show and the Swedish star broke back and picked up a service break in the 11th game on a doublefault to take the set.

Pecci missed another break point in the fourth game of the second set and then lost his own serve in the fifth. At one point in that game, Borg protested a line

call and Pecci deliberately served a doublefault to give the Swede the point. However, Borg needed four break points to take the game and then served for the match.

Evert, wielding her double-fisted backhand, easily moved from the back court in eliminating Barker in less than an hour. All the other American girls were eliminated in third-round play today.

Vilas, the southpaw who nearly upset Borg in the semifinals in Rome last year and has since moved to No. 4 in world rankings, downed Italy's Vincenzo Franzini, 6-1, 6-4. Nastase, who lost to Borg in the finals last year, settled down from a shaky first set to eliminate American Bob Kreiss, 7-5, 6-1.

Harold Solomon, who is fifth seed and America's top hope in the men's singles, beat Jim Kaniwawumi of Japan, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.

Manuel Orantes of Spain, the fourth seed, and Raul Ramirez of Mexico, No. 6, also were pushed to three sets before passing the round.

In other action, Jimmy Connors, the world's top ranked player who is competing only in the men's doubles here, and his partner Nastase, made their debut, clowning their way through a 6-2, 6-1 victory over an Italian team.

Connors Skips France
CHICHESTER, England, May 28 (UPI).—Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion Jimmy Connors has decided to snub next week's French Open in favor of an obscure English tournament on grass where the first prize is only £400 (\$800), the organizers said yesterday.

Officials of the Rothman's Provincial grass courts tournament at this South Coast resort said Connors has called his acceptance of an invitation. They said the cable came from Rome where he is playing in the Italian doubles championships.

Connors, 22, who has already won more than \$720,000 this year, has decided to skip the Paris championships because the French banned him last year because of his association with World Team Tennis.

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Bobby Clarke, right, and goalie Bernie Parent skate around the rink in Buffalo after Philadelphia beat Sabres, 2-0, to win the best-of-seven series, 4-2.

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U.S. Takes 8-4 Lead Over Britain in Walker Cup Golf

By Fred Tupper

ANDREWS, Scotland, May 28 (UPI).—In a strong finish, the U.S. team grabbed four and a half of the last five points after a trio had faded to take an 8-4 lead over Britain in the Walker Cup competition at this time of golf. The Americans, a 3-1 margin in the four- and won three singles, lost and halved two in the first two days play on the Old course.

from the British point of view, essential to make a strong start in the morning foursomes. In the morning, the British had its only early after the war, the home-

had taken all four early ones. For a time, the British in two but American sound-

of method and superior shooting made an instant impression.

he burly twosome of George and Craig Stadler had a p. Burns halting from half way

across the first green for a birdie-3, waving his putter aloft in triumph. The British, on the fifth and eighth holes, where Craig rifled a shot a yard from the flag and the duo were 5 up as they turned in 33, ending it 5 and 4, 4 under par for the round.

At the bottom of the draw, three-time veteran Vinnie Giles and putting marvel Gary Koch turned in 35 against Scottie Macgregor and Ian Hutcheon and won 5 and 4.

The knowledgeable Scottish gallery was impressed by 22-year-old Curly Stratton, a fluent striker with perfect position at the top. Paired with Jay Hans, a fellow student at Wake Forest, they were a hole down to veterans Charlie Green and Hugh Stuart as Green pitched from four feet for a birdie on the first, but the birdies had a time run around the "loop" picking up four holes through the 11th and then won, 3 and 1, with a pair of deuces on their card.

With Peter Hedges felled in an accident with a swinging door, the little Irishman saved a half against Siderowf with a firm putt on the 17th, pitched 10 feet by the pin on 18 and then quickly jammed the birdie putt in for a 1-up victory.

Then the Americans took over. Koch won from Stuart, 3 and 2; John Grace was 3 and 1 over young Poxon; big Bill Campbell, still undefeated in singles play in his seven Walker Cup appearances, could only halve with Hutcheon after being 2 up with three to play. Alas for the British. Giles, he led by two strokes early on and was caught by Hans in a vital match. Jay's drive strayed into the road on 17 but he fired his second to the corner of the green and holed a huge birdie putt to win 2 and 1.

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And down there at the bottom of the draw Vinnie Giles won 3 and 2 with the best figures of the day, 35 to the team and two birdies coming in. It was the redheaded seventh victory in five Walker Cup appearances.

Monzon announced these purses: Ali, \$1 million plus expenses; Bugner, \$500,000 plus. Monzon, \$50,000; Licata, Alhameda and Galindes, each \$50,000 with \$5,000 for expenses.

Scholarships in Monzon lore do not believe Carlos is fighting for \$50,000, even if the promoters are picking up the tab for his taxes. In more than 12 years as a professional he has never boxed in the United States and has turned down offers of \$100,000.

Don King is a freestyle elocutionist who can spray polysyllables around like rice at wedding but for this occasion he came prepared with written remarks.

"After countless meetings in this great edifice," he began, then warmed to eloquence about the "revolutionary changes" now taking place in boxing.

He did not catalogue these changes but declared that "hopefully, I will make some substantive impact on the resolution of those problems."

He seemed to fascinate Bugner, a large, 26-year-old with wavy blond hair, a chin of inviolable prominence and a smile with a 24-carat glitter.

As European heavyweight champion, Bugner lost a 12-round decision to Ali in Las Vegas on Feb. 14, 1973. Ali wasn't champion then, having been whipped by Joe Frazier, who had then lost the title to Foreman.

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